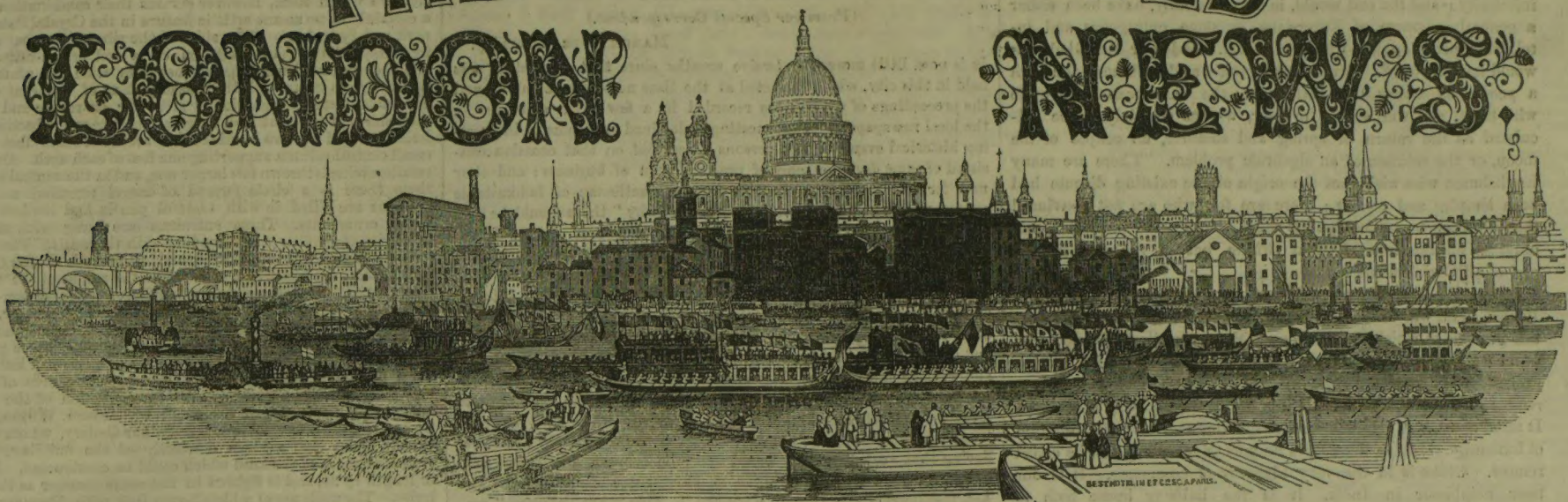


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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE DISPUTE.

THE country is evidently but at the beginning of war with the Chinese. While successive accounts bring no confirmation of the previous announcements that the Emperor was anxious to disavow the proceedings of Yeh and to confine the dispute to Canton, they divulge a state of feeling on the part of the Chinese towards Europeans, which is ominous of future perplexity, ill-will, and bloodshed. The most intense ignorance, the most insufferable

conceit, and a brutal ferocity—compared with which, that of the Kaffirs or any other savages on the face of the earth is dignified and manly—are united in this extraordinary people, to a malignity and a cunning for which no parallels can be found among the human race. It is unfortunate that Great Britain should be at war with such a nation; but it must be obvious by this time to the majority of Englishmen—as it is to the Americans, French, Portuguese, Dutch, and every other people who have had experience of them—that, being at war,

we must chastise them effectually; and that nothing but condign punishment will teach them to respect us. To have submitted to the insolence of Yeh,—as so many members of the late Parliament would have done, we may judge of them by their votes on Mr. Cobden's motion,—would but have encouraged that bloody-minded fanatic to insolence still greater. Acquiescence in small wrongs would have drawn down still greater indignities upon the heads of the British merchants. The forbearance of our Government would have been attributed to cowardice. The



UNPACKING THE ART-TREASURES AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, MANCHESTER: VIEW FROM THE GREAT HALL, INTO THE TRANSEPT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DE LA MOTTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



patient endurance of injury and contumely would, in Chinese estimation, have been an avowal of our hopeless and contented inferiority; and the end would, in all probability, have been either a general massacre of Europeans, or some outrageous and intolerable insult against which even Mr. Cobden or Mr. Gladstone would have revolted. Given such a people as the Chinese, and such a people as either the British or the Americans to trade with them, and war, sooner or later, was as certainly to be calculated as the return of spring and summer, an eclipse of the moon, or the solution of an algebraic problem. There are many Englishmen who wish that the origin of the existing dispute had been simpler and clearer; there are few who are not convinced that ultimate hostilities against the Chinese were inevitable, not only in the interests of Great Britain, but in those of Europe and of all Christendom.

Before the activity of the European, and especially of the British, mind was devoted so largely to those industrial and scientific pursuits to which the world owes the marvellous development of the railway system, the progress of steam navigation, and—greatest wonder of all—the electric telegraph, China was in a remote corner of the world. It was not in the highway of nations. It stood apart, and retarded neither the business nor the progress of humanity. But in these days no part of the world can be called remote. China is in the very highway of commerce. It is our near neighbour in India. It is the halfway house both to Australia and to California; and supplies to civilised nations an article of large domestic consumption which, for good or for evil, the world can no longer do without. Circumstances are so altered that the nonconformity of China to the world's laws and the world's duties is an injury to all other nations. The more the trade and intercourse of the world increases, the more severely the nuisance of the system adopted towards foreigners by the Chinese is aggravated; and year after year, especially since the discovery of gold in Australia and California, it has become evident to all the Governments of Europe—with the exception, perhaps, of Russia, which is half Tartar, and trades with the Chinese Tartars overland through Siberia—that China must not be allowed to shut herself up in her ancient isolation, or to assume towards nations infinitely her superiors, in wealth, intellect, power, and civilisation, a position of irritating contempt and obstructive policy. There are casuists who, no doubt, maintain the legal right of the Chinese to do as they please—to refuse to trade with Europeans—to prohibit the entrance either of "barbarian" ships or of "barbarian" men into their territories—to live for themselves alone—to contribute nothing to the building of lighthouses on their dangerous coasts, or to the police of the seas; and to withdraw themselves entirely from the great family of man. But we deny the moral right of any such course of policy. Any nation so acting becomes *ipso facto* a nation of outlaws. The abstract right of a man or a nation to do as he likes with his own is a right that is subject to very large modifications. It is a right which the Chinese have scandalously abused, upon system and as a mode of government; and if they choose to persist in it, in despite of the world's interests and remonstrances, they must take the consequences.

Great Britain is well able to fight out single-handed the war into which she has so reluctantly been dragged by the pig-headed obstinacy of Yeh; but there is an evident desire on the part of the United States and of France to have a share in the undertaking. Even Russia, according to some accounts, sees another "sick man" in the far East;—and is anxious to be in at the death. Those great States—and we need not, perhaps, except Russia from the list—have their grievances to complain of as well as we have, and are interested as much as we are in binding over the Chinese to keep the peace and to take guarantees from them for the proper performance of the duties of citizenship. As the work has begun, it will proceed, and, either by peaceful negotiation or by the power of the strong arm, China will be "opened up," and compelled to submit to the laws which govern the general polity of nations. If bloodshed be the consequence, the guilt will be on the head of those who have so perversely provoked it. On every consideration of humanity and mercy it were to be wished that the Emperor of China would see the interest of his empire in conforming to the reasonable requirements of that great human family which exists beyond the boundaries of China, although he and his predecessors have so stupidly ignored it. Such a change in his external relationships could not but be conducive to the interests and to the improvement of his people, while it might, perhaps, be equally conducive to the stability of his own throne—which now totters before the assaults of internal foes. Rotten within, in consequence of its own inherent, and apparently incurable, vices—and despised and hated without, by all nations whom it has offended and outraged, the Chinese Empire seems destined either to fall, or to undergo great changes. One thing is clear, that unless the Emperor speedily makes peace with England there will be a league of Christendom against him; and that England will, sooner or later, be aided in the struggle by France and America. England needs neither of them; but it will not be her duty or her interest to dissuade them from pursuing their own quarrel, or from having a hand in a business which, in reality, concerns them as well as every civilised and trading nation.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Mons. Dubufe's fine historical picture, "The Peace Conference at Paris in 1856," the property of the Emperor of the French, has been removed to Messrs. Coinaghi's, Pall-mall East, previous to being engraved, where it will be on view for a few days. The subject is treated with great breadth, and the portraits individually are full of character.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT WOLVERHAMPTON (See page 410).—The Coroner's jury have returned the following verdict:—"The deceased persons came to their death in consequence of injuries received by the explosion of a certain boiler, upon the premises of Benjamin Mason, and such explosion was caused by the negligence of the engineer, Benjamin Mason, in not supplying the engine with water; and the jury beg to call the attention of the Government to the dangerous practice of allowing unqualified persons to have the management of engines and boilers, and they would insist upon their being certificated persons; and they think the appointment of an inspector for this neighbourhood, to superintend engines and boilers, would have the effect of reducing the number of such occurrences as the present."

A literary paper, *Le Papillon*, published in the town of Agen, has been suspended by the French Government. This is not the only poor butterfly that has scorched its wings of late.

The heir-apparent to the throne of Oude, and his uncle, attended by a numerous suite of native domestics, arrived in Glasgow on Monday, from Liverpool.

The general average price of wheat in France for the three weeks ending April 13th shows a decline of sixty-two cents per hectolitre.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, Thursday.

It is now little more than twelve months since that a meeting was held in this city, which attracted at the time no public attention, and the proceedings of which were recorded in a few brief sentences in the local newspapers. That meeting is destined to become an interesting historical event. The persons assembled on that occasion consisted of some dozen or more of practical men of business; and they met for the purpose of hearing from a gentleman of indomitable energy and unwearied activity the "reason why" there should be held in Manchester an Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom. Mr. J. C. Deane—for such was that gentleman's name—told his auditors, on the authority of Dr. Waagen and others, that there were in this country objects of art which exceeded in interest and value those of any other nation in the world; that, while other countries had gathered their works of art into national museums, and galleries, our best treasures of art were in the hands of private and wealthy individuals. It was also stated that the owners of these works of art had always shown the utmost liberality in lending these treasured objects for exhibition, and especially when they were intended to be seen by the humbler classes of the community; and, believing that such liberality would again be evinced, Mr. Deane submitted a scheme for an Exhibition at Manchester, to be called "The Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom." This "Art Treasury" was to contain some of the choicest works of the old masters, specimens of the schools of modern painters, articles of costume, armoury, jewels, household decorations, and other articles which would serve to illustrate the customs and habits of our ancestors. The meeting was further assured of the probability—nay, the absolute certainty—that such an exhibition as that proposed would be successful in a financial point of view; and, on the 28th of March, 1856, it was resolved that an Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom should be held in Manchester in 1857.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Having decided upon holding the Exhibition, and the necessary funds having been secured, the next step was to find a site suitable for the purpose. What was required was "an atmosphere pure from smoke and dust, so far as that object can be obtained within any reasonable distance; direct conveyance of all packages, and their safe delivery at the building itself into the hands of proper persons attending on the spot to receive them, without charge of carriage; facility of early examination on delivery; the desirableness of receiving the packages as short a time as possible before the opening of the Exhibition, and the consequent necessity of rapid delivery of many hundreds of cases in a short time."

Each and all of these conditions appeared to be admirably fulfilled in a spot of ground of about twenty-seven acres at Old Trafford, lying about two miles west of Manchester, and completely out of the influence of that smoke-cloud which hovers darkly over the vast "Cottonopolis." The prevalence, too, of the westerly winds exercises a salutary influence in keeping this nuisance away from the Exhibition. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose. The small junction of Altringham Railway connects the London and North-Western and the whole network of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways with the Grand Junction, Birkenhead, and Cheshire lines. There is no part of the United Kingdom from which direct communication may not be had with the Exhibition; while, to render the communication still more complete, a siding has been constructed, which runs along a covered platform leading direct into the building. On the north side of the Exhibition there are the Botanic Gardens, which may be entered from the Exhibition. In respect to the immediate proximity of these beautiful grounds, laid out with admirable taste, and the great facility afforded by the railways, the Manchester Exhibition resembles very closely the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Art and nature combine to please and to instruct the mind, and mechanical science affords the means of obtaining ready access to the stores of gratification thus provided. There are, besides, two very excellent road-approaches to the Exhibition—one by the Dun Edin road, near the junction of the Stretford new road and the Chester road; and the other, by a short street from the Stretford road, between Old Trafford House and Dun Edin.

The building (designed by Messrs. Young and Co., of Edinburgh,) as will be seen from the accompanying Sketch of the Ground Plan, is in its external form a parallelogram, 656 feet in length and 200 in width, and covering, with the offices, an area of 16,000 square yards, or something more than three acres. The building consists of a large Central Nave and two Side Aisles, intersected by a Transept running east and west. Viewed externally, the east façade represents three semicircular arched roofs, connected by lower intermediate buildings, the central one covering the Nave or Great Hall, and the two side arches the Picture Galleries. The façade is formed of white relieved with red bricks. All the arches are filled in at the upper portion with ornamental fan-light windows; and over the central window are the words, "Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom." The building is extended on the front by two wings corresponding in style of construction to the façade itself. The south wing, 96 feet in length, is used as stores and minor offices; and the north wing, of 150 feet, forms a corridor connected with the platform on the railway, thus presenting a front 446 feet in length. The eastern façade of the building is also of brick; and the sides are formed of sheets of corrugated iron, which fit into grooved columns. The semicircular roofs are covered with corrugated iron up to two-thirds of their extent, when glass takes the place of iron. Entering the building, it will be seen that the iron ribs which carry the roof of the Central Hall spring from rows of double columns tied together by means of very neat capitals, and from it centres of light cast-iron girders, which rest upon these columns. As each pair of columns is twenty-four feet apart, the ribs of the roof are, therefore, at twelve feet distance. Purlins, running longitudinally along the roof, divide it into three rows of compartments or panels, producing a remarkably pleasing effect, and destroying the monotony which would otherwise prevail in the appearance of the roof. The span of the Central Arch is 56 feet, but a space of 24 feet on the outer side of the supporting columns gives a total breadth for the Central Hall of 104 feet. The Picture Galleries at each side are constructed in a similar manner, with the exception that the supporting ribs of the roof are not seen to rest upon columns, as in the case of the Great Hall. The length of the Great Hall is 632 feet; its extreme width is, as stated, 104 feet. The North and South Transepts, similarly continued to the Nave, are 200 feet in length, and of the same width as the Nave. The Picture Galleries are 432 feet in length, and 48 feet in width. A light gallery runs round the Transepts and the west end of the building, and there is a small gallery crossing the Great Hall at the eastern entrance. The length of the Western Gallery is 648 feet, and of the Eastern 104. In both cases the width is 24 feet, and they are raised 15 feet above the hall floor. The centre of the Great Hall from the floor to the crown of the arch is 56½ feet—the same as the Transept. The Side Aisles, connecting the Central Hall and the Picture Galleries, are 31½ feet, their roofs being on the ridge-and-furrow principle; and in the Picture Galleries the height of the roof is 50½ feet. The coupled columns carrying the arches are 28½ feet in height above the floor.

Such was the rapidity with which the building was erected that the first column was raised on the 14th of August, and on the 20th of February a public promenade took place in the completed structure.

The decorations of the building, mainly under Mr. Crace, of London, are highly successful. The side walls of the great halls are of deep maroon colour, forming an appropriate background to the historical portraits which are hung upon them. The panelled surface of the roof is of a warm greyish tint; the columns and metalwork are bronze; and the rivet-heads, and every part showing construction, are picked out in gold. There is no attempt at disguise in the decoration. You can see at once that you are in a building the main supports of

which are of metal. There is, too, a total absence of all those inter-sections of horizontal, perpendicular, and diagonal ties, girders, and columns which form, however curious their combination may appear, a certainly by no means artistic feature in the Crystal Palace of Hyde-park and Sydenham. The sides of the ribs of the roof are decorated in a simple "fret" in vermilion on a soft cream-coloured ground; and the combination of the warmer hues with the atmospheric tints which stream in through the glazed portion of the roof forms a most agreeable picture—remarkable alike for its repose and beauty. On each side of the Great Hall there are openings conducting to the galleries, formed by two semicircular arches twelve feet in width—a small central column supporting one foot of each arch. Over these two smaller arches is thrown one larger one, and in the central space between them there is a circle formed of laurel wreaths, and the other portions are filled in with tasteful panels and borders of fret and scroll ornaments. These entrances are hung with richly-fringed draperies of a colour corresponding with the walls. Passing through one of these openings in the south side, the walls of the Gallery of the Old Masters are coloured a sage green, the panels of the roof are of a warm grey, the cornice has a border of warm cream-colour, with ornaments of maroon and green, of a classic character. The same style of decoration prevails in the galleries on the north side, devoted to modern paintings. Some idea of the extent of these galleries may be formed from the fact that the quantity of calico and lining-paper put upon the walls would, if spread out, cover an area of very nearly thirty acres. These courts, with the exception of the semicircular ends, were papered and decorated by Messrs. Wilson, Little, and Co., of Manchester. The Water-Colour Gallery, which runs transversely along the western extremity of the building, is the most charming room of the kind which could be constructed. It is 200 feet in length by 24, and is lighted in the same manner as the other galleries. The walls are of a bluish-grey tint, with Etruscan border near the floor, and another from which the arched roof springs—the prevailing colours being chocolate and black. The arched roof is divided into panels of cream-colour, relieved by "styles" of bluish-grey and stone colour—the iron ribs and construction of the roof being shown in bronze and gold. There are two smaller galleries connecting with this, one of which is occupied by Turner's drawings, the decorations being similar in their character. The next court to notice is the Oriental Court, in which Dr. Royle is busily engaged, arranging a valuable collection of Indian, Persian, and Chinese articles lent to the Committee by her Majesty and the East India Company. Here, again, the colour of the walls is sage green, with a small unobtrusive pattern ground. A maroon frieze, of Oriental character, runs round the court, and a number of splendid and tasteful pendent ornaments are gracefully drooped from it, which carry down the colours to the gay but harmoniously-coloured fabrics displayed on the walls. The roof corresponds in style with the other courts. Similar decoration to that of the Water-Colour Department is adopted in the Galleries for Engravings and Photographs.

There is one department of the Exhibition, and that by no means an unimportant one, where a very different style of decoration will be found to prevail—that is the Refreshment Courts. The decorations here consist of panels on the walls filled with charming landscapes, bright flowers, birds of rich plumage, lofty minarets, and picturesque scenery. These pictures are formed by paper-hangings, which, we need hardly say, is of French design. The different views in landscapes are formed into panels by columns and trellis-work. It is a style of decoration admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is intended. The ceiling of the apartment is Moresque in its character, the prevailing colours being vellum, maroon, and citron. The iron-work of the roof is bronze and gold; and, taken together, the apartment is one highly creditable to Mr. Crace; and it can hardly fail to incite Mr. Donald—if any incitement were necessary—to a resolve that the refreshments supplied shall be every way worthy of the elegant saloon thus placed at his disposal.

THE TREASURES OF ART IN THE BUILDING.

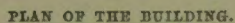
Ample opportunities will be afforded hereafter for illustrating and describing the choicest of the works of art which form a portion of this unique and magnificent Exhibition. All that is now proposed is to convey some notion of the varied treasures of art which have been so successfully collected together at Manchester.

Under the head of "Art-Treasures" there were to be included works of the old masters, commencing with the earliest specimens that could be procured. They were to show the gradual progress which had been made in the art from the rude forms of the pre-Raphaelite epoch—the quaint pictures and rude outlines of virgins, saints, and martyrs, of landscapes without perspective—to the time when Titian, and Correggio, and Rubens, and the great masters of Florence and Pisa produced their imperishable works; on through these dark ages to a later period, when the Renaissance revived classic subjects, and the artists of the fifteenth century combined the charms of beauty with the simplicity and truthfulness of the antique models, and led the way to the expression of that animation, those passions, and that motion of the limbs which were altogether wanting in thirteenth-century art. Having been shown the early growth of the works of the Italian masters, visitors to the Exhibition are next to be led to contemplate the beauties which are to be found in the modern schools of art, and especially in those of our own country.

The Gallery of Modern Painters, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Egg and Creswick, is, in this respect, one of the most valuable and instructive which has ever been formed. This gallery commences with the works of Hogarth about the commencement of the eighteenth century. It is divided into three compartments or saloons, two of which are devoted to the works of deceased masters, in which the pictures are hung, as far as possible, in chronological order; and the third is occupied by specimens by living artists. There are two smaller bays, in which are hung some specimens by Continental artists, and some works of Ary, Scheffer, Horace Vernet, and others. A walk through this gallery will show that, of the earlier period included in the gallery, British art was mainly directed to portraiture; and at the extreme end of the gallery it will be seen that landscapes and subject pictures predominate, while here and there some of the most eminent of the school of pre-Raphaelites again bring forward those stiff and ungainly forms which we had hoped to have left behind for ever in the gallery of the dark ages, and in the congenial custody of Mr. Scharf, the director of that department. To attempt to enumerate the gems which are to be found in this gallery of modern art would be but to anticipate the labours of Mr. Peter Cunningham, and print this portion of the catalogue. Suffice it for the present to say, that here are to be found some of the finest works of Hogarth, Reynolds, Wilson, Gainsborough, West, Lawrence, Wilkie, Martin, Turner, Etty, Haydon, and every British artist, deceased or living, of the greatest eminence in his profession.

Standing between the two galleries, and forming in some sort a connecting link between the old and modern masters, is a Gallery of Portraits, and the Museum of Art, which no person can contemplate without feelings of the deepest interest. Here warriors and statesmen look forth from their canvases; and the Court beauties of Charles smile on a spectacle as unique as it is interesting. Richard II. looks down through his Jerusalem-chamber portrait upon suits of armour such as Norfolk and Bolingbroke went forth to joust in at the field near Coventry; Elizabeth, almost buried in her starched ruff, and surrounded by Essex and Hatton, sees again the splendid mace of gold, and set with precious stones, which she gave to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich. Charles I. lives again as his pensive eye falls on his gold watch and buckles and the shirt which he wore on the morning of his execution. Cromwell, and Hampden, and Pym, and other men of the Commonwealth, look again on the regalia of sovereignty which they thought they had for ever destroyed: Walpole's eye grows brighter as he gazes upon the gems of curious art and ivory carvings which are scattered before him. The reigning beauties of Charles's Court look more charming as they appear to recognise their fans, their *Sèvres* cups, and the jewelled treasures of their boudoirs, which are to be found in the cases arranged by Mr. Waring in his Museum of Art. The Gallery of Portraits numbers more than five hundred specimens. Then there is the famous Soulaiges Collection, with its curious specimens of Majolica ware, its antique metalwork, and curious furniture; selections from the Bernal Collection from Marlborough House; and a vast number of articles from the British Museum. There is a case filled with gold plate from the Royal collections; there is the famous cup

Last, but by no means the least in its interest, is the Gallery devoted to the fascinating art of the Photographer. Those who may recollect the grim, shadowy, Rembrandt-looking pictures which but a short time since they were told were portraits will see the extraordinary advance which has now been made in photography, and the extended uses to which it is applied. Here are to be met with, in addition to several hundred of pleasing and truthful portraits, by Luke, Mayall, Claudet, and others, copies of sketches of the drawings of Raphael, architectural views, pieces of Alpine scenery presented with all that ruggedness of form and fantastic outline which baffle the powers of the ablest artist. This collection of photographs is placed in the gallery at the west end of the building, and the specimens have been selected with great care, and at immense trouble, by Mr. De la Motte, of King's College. The largest contributors in this, as in many other of the departments, are her Majesty and Prince Albert.



ATROCIOUS TRADE OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—Another of those acts of violence for which Sheffield has gained so disgraceful a notoriety has been committed, by blowing up a house in Bramber-street, occupied by George Gillott, a file-grinder. Gillott, who was sleeping with his wife in the front bed-room, was awoken on Saturday morning, about twenty minutes past one, by hearing a noise as of some one hammering at the cellar-grating beneath the window; and in about a minute an explosion took place, which shook the foundations of the house, and alarmed the whole neighbourhood. Gillott and his wife immediately got up and proceeded down-stairs, where they had considerable difficulty in making their way through the ruins. Upon investigation of the premises, it was evident that a quantity of combustible material had been put through the cellar window. A tin bottle, with the mouth blown off, was found lying in the cellar; and the explosion had no doubt been managed—as many others in the neighbourhood have been—by fastening to the mouth of the bottle a fuse connected with the deadly material inside, setting fire to the fuse, and leaving it to do its work of mischief. So far as the destruction of property is concerned, the malicious object of the attack was obtained, the floor and walls of the sitting-room and kitchen, with the furniture, being blown to pieces, and other damage done in other apartments. Though several persons were sleeping in the house, none were hurt. The outrage is supposed to have been committed owing to Gillott having declined to pay to the union connected with his trade. A man named Royston has been apprehended on suspicion. Some time ago he and Gillott had a quarrel, when the prisoner used some threats.

THE installation of Cardinal Morlot as the fourteenth Archbishop of Paris took place at Notre Dame last week.

At the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and at the southern extremity of the Malacca peninsula, is situated the beautiful island of Singapore. Although thickly wooded and swampy, it is healthy, and the population do not suffer from the diseases which usually rage in tropical climates. In the accompanying Sketch may be noticed the Chinese junks, which are chiefly engaged in the importation of dried and salted provisions from Siam. Meat and vegetables are brought from Malacca. Fruits generally are scarce, and coffee, rice, and cotton do not thrive. The cultivation of the island is carried on by the Chinese. Pepper, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, nutmegs, and gambir-bushes, are grown to a large extent by them. Sago and sugar are manufactured in some abundance: the former is made out of the raw sago by a simple and ingenious process, through which about 30 per cent of clear pearl sago is obtained for exportation. The Tahiti and indigenous canes together produce the sugar. It might be supposed that the temperature would be high and the heat somewhat excessive, from the vegetation of the locality. Such, however, is moderated in a measure by winds from the China Sea. Since September, 1851, Singapore has been united with the Prince of Wales Island: and Malacca, under a separate Presidency, with full powers of administration, which had previously been vested in the Bengal Government. The financial statement always shows a deficit, which India is called upon to make up. This policy may appear erroneous; but it is more than counterbalanced by the advantages arising out of a system of Free-trade. The trade has expanded wonderfully, the island has thriven well, and the commerce has been crowned with prosperity. One reason alone can be assigned for the success of Singapore in this direction, and that is, its unrestricted policy. In this country similar results have taken place. And, as dues and rates are diminished, a still more rapid increase in trade may be anticipated. It is not a little remarkable that such an enlightened and wise system of government should have been advocated for so extended a period in an island in the Chinese Sea: What influence the present state of affairs in that part of the world may have upon the prosperity and well-being of Singapore it is not difficult to foresee. With the enlightenment and growth of civilisation of the Empire of China, which the existing crisis may precede, the trade and commerce of the whole region will, undoubtedly, be augmented: The town of Singapore is on the south-east coast of the island. It is laid out in regular streets, having a population of about 26,000. It is divided into three sections—the Chinese, Malay, and European quarters. It has been remarked that this "small island will in all probability govern, at some future period, the whole of the Malayan peninsula, and in course of time be one of the points from which they are destined to receive the arts and civilisation of Europe."



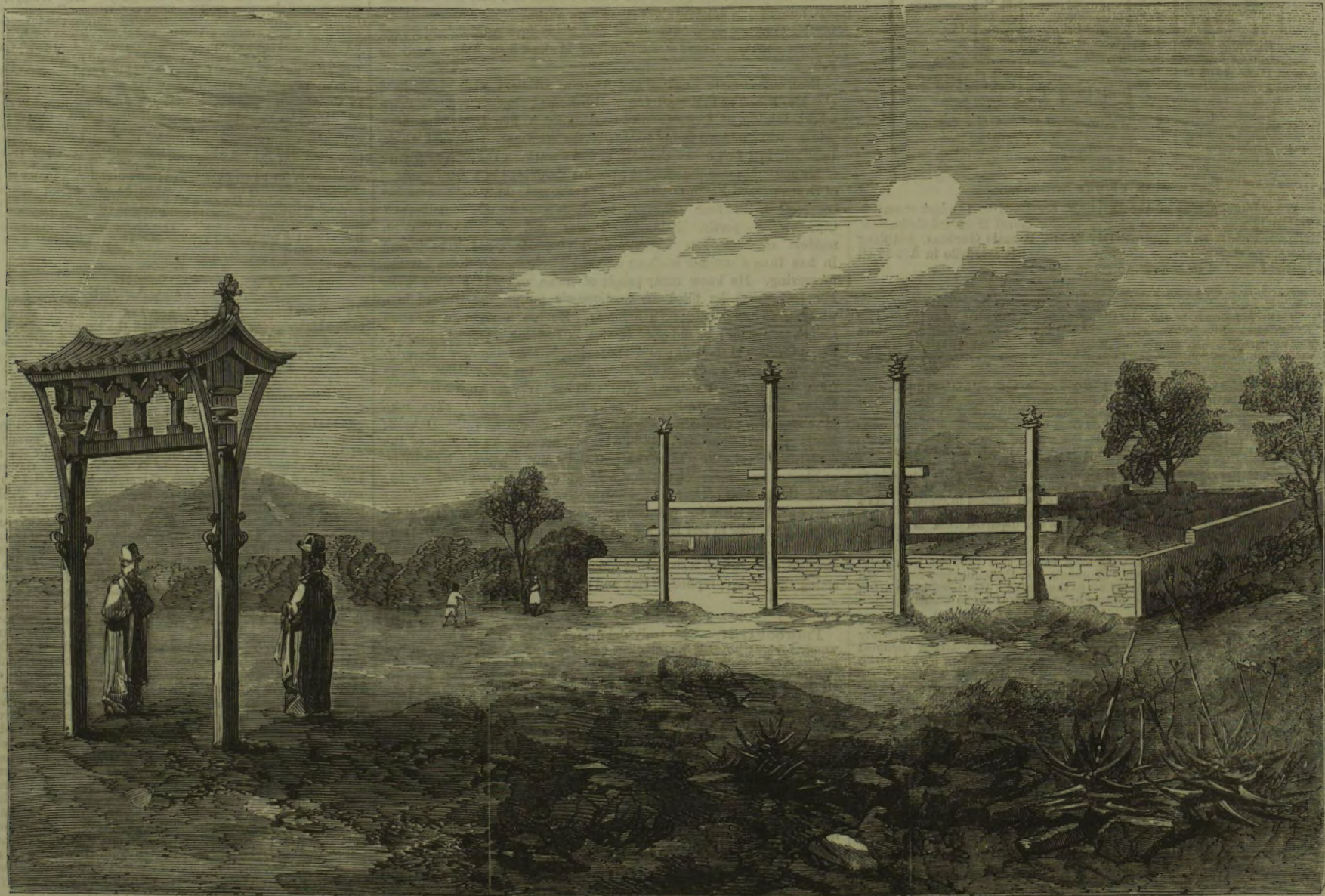
SINGAPORE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

TOMBS OF THE CHINESE EMPERORS AT NINGPO.

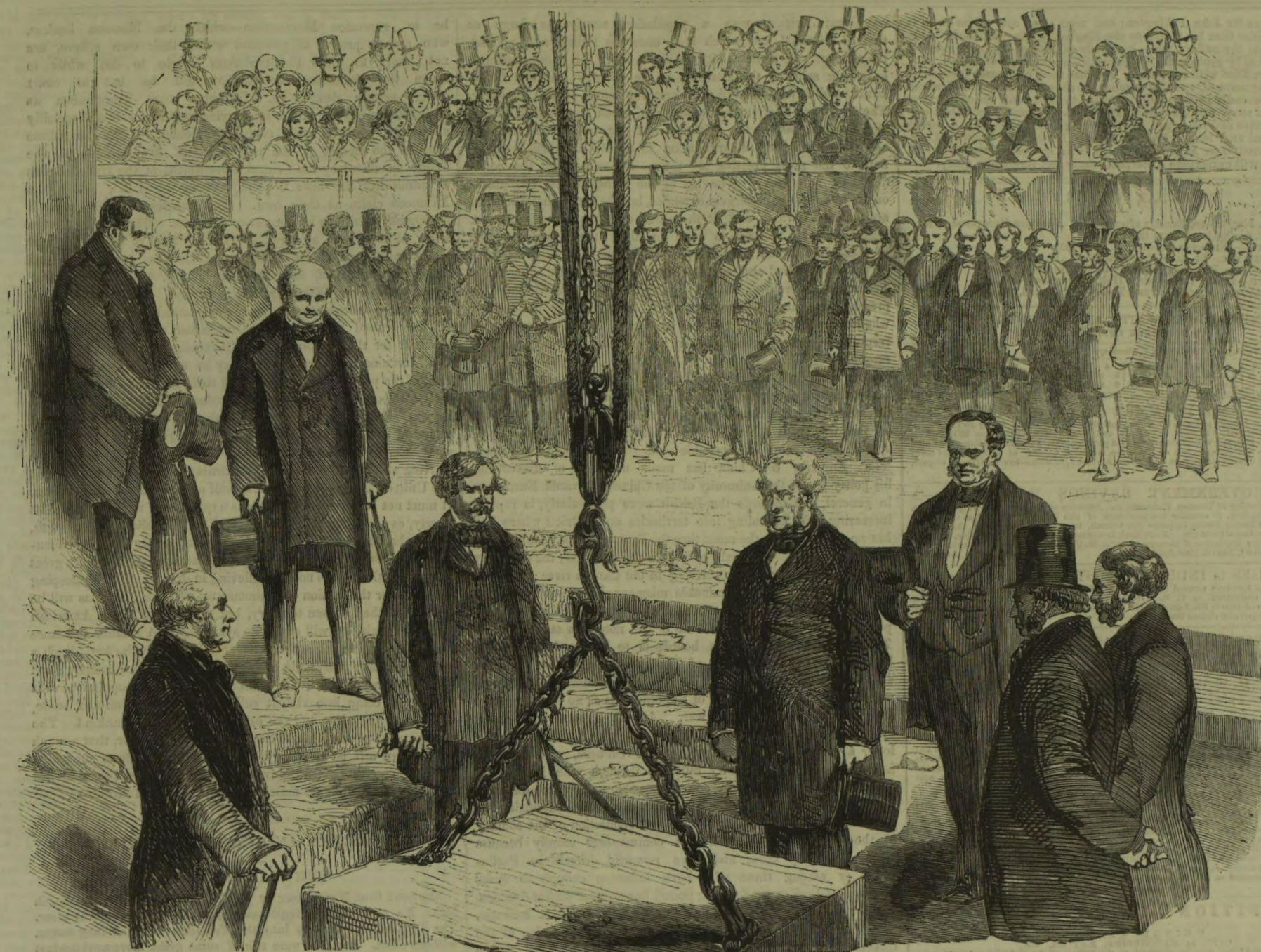
In the neighbourhood of several of the cities in China it has been customary for many centuries to pile up the mortal remains of the inhabitants. Near Ningpo is a necropolis of this description. The coffin used resembles a trunk of a tree, and varies in expense according to the condition of the family. Sometimes the body is not interred, but retained for a protracted period in a portion of the house set apart for the purpose, which is daily scented with spices. There are several strange and superstitious ceremonies performed, and ideas entertained as to the destiny of the soul after death. The bewailings of the women in the presence of the corpse, and the belief in the transmigration of souls, are a sufficient exemplification. When the coffin is lowered into the grave a tombstone with a rounded head is reared over it, on which is inscribed a simple epitaph. The dynasty is always noted. In the case of the tombs of the Emperors, at Ningpo, in the Engraving,

the Ming dynasty was reigning at the time of the decease of the persons there buried; and to that family the illustrious men belonged whose resting-place is portrayed. The Ming (that is Bright) dynasty descended from Hungwu, as Chu Yuenchang was called, on his assumption of power. It endured for 276 years, terminating in 1643. The last Emperor of this race, Hwai-tsung, having lost Peking, and becoming disliked by his subjects, brought the ancestral line to a close by the murder of his daughter and by suicide. Ningpo-fu (Peaceful Wave City) is well situated for trade and commerce, at the point of confluence of three streams, which, united, become one river, named the Tatsieh. It is next in importance to Hangchau, in Chekiang. The climate is preferable to that of Shanghai, on account of the hills in the vicinity. This city lies in a plain stretching from the base of hills on one side, to the shore of the ocean on the other. In looking around, the attention is arrested by monasteries, temples, and family tombs.

Several missionaries have visited the locality from time to time. Trade was attempted here in 1701, but four years afterwards it ceased, in consequence of an affray between the English and the Malays. In 1842 the former took Ningpo, with Amoy, Changhai, and Tinghai. And a few years have brought with them a renewal of hostilities between the same two nations—between Christianity and Heathenism, between light and darkness, between enlightenment and ignorance, between bold intellectual development and the pitiable remnants of still more miserable superstitions. It may be fully anticipated that as inroad after inroad is made into the exclusive territory of China, the strong tide of civilisation will set in with such force that every effort on the part of the people, and on the part of the rulers of the people, will not avail to prevent the beams of the light of its adversary from shining with continually-increasing radiating power into the very heart of the empire.



THE TOMBS OF THE CHINESE EMPERORS AT NINGPO.



MR. W. BROWN, M.P., LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

NEW FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM AT LIVERPOOL.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 18 we recorded the very interesting proceedings at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Free Library and Museum to be erected at the sole expense of Mr. W. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, at Shaw's-brow, near St. George's-hall and the North-Western Railway terminus. We now engrave the ceremony from a photograph, together with a view of the elevation of the edifice. "The event (says the *Liverpool Mercury*), being one which must ever form a prominent feature in our local history, excited considerable interest amongst all classes of the inhabitants. Such an institution, while it commemorates the progress of the age, must ever remain an enduring monument of the munificence of one of our merchant princes."

After the presentation of several addresses to Mr. Brown a procession was formed from the Townhall to the site of the intended building, where a substantial gallery had been erected around the cavity of the stone for the accommodation of about 750 persons.

Mr. Alderman Holme (in the absence of the Mayor through indisposition), in presenting to Mr. Brown the trowel, addressed that gentleman upon his munificent gift.

The stone having been lowered, Mr. Brown adjusted it amidst the most hearty cheering; and a photograph of the scene was taken by Mr. Keith, photographic artist, of Castle-street, and Mr. Berry, who had their cameras erected on the ground and took views of various portions of the proceedings.

The articles deposited in the stone were inclosed in a glass vase,

hermetically sealed. They consisted of a ticket of the banquet, a copy of the *Liverpool Mercury* and other papers of the day, the current coins of her Majesty's realm, from a sovereign to a penny piece, the coins of France and Turkey, and a medal to commemorate the alliance with France. The vase, having been deposited in the stone, was covered with a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

This first stone of a building for the Free Public Library and Museum of the Borough of Liverpool was set on the 15th of April, 1857, by WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, at whose sole cost the building was erected, and by him presented as a free gift to his fellow-townsmen.

FRANCIS SHAND, Esq., Mayor.
J. A. PICTON, Chairman of the Library and Museum Committee.
JOHN WRIGHTMAN, Surveyor to the Corporation, Architect.
WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, Town Clerk.

The trowel, which was manufactured by Mr. Mayer, is of oval-bladed form, with a handle composed of wreaths of laurel entwining it, and at the hilt are three circular medallions with alto-relievo busts of Homer, Virgil, and Shakspeare; and the blade of the trowel has a medallion, also in relief, representing Mr. Brown, clothed as a senator, and presenting a model of the new building to the Genius of Liverpool; and rising up between the two figures is the Genius of Fame, who gracefully places on the head of Mr. Brown a wreath of laurels. The background is filled in with a view of the Custom House and shipping; beneath is the following inscription:—

Presented by the Corporation of Liverpool to William Brown, Esq., M.P., on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the new building for

the Free Public Library and Museum, erected at his individual cost, as a free gift to his fellow-townsmen. April 15, 1857. F. Shand, Esq., Mayor

Accompanying the trowel was a mason's mallet, made of lignum-vitæ, with an ivory handle, and bearing an inscription similar to the trowel. Mr. Alderman Holme having read the inscription, the Lord Bishop of Chester offered an impressive prayer.

A number of guns placed on the east side of St. George's-hall announced the laying of the stone by several salvos, under the direction of Captain Campbell and Captain Middleton.

Mr. Brown now ascended the platform and addressed the assembly and was followed by Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Mr. William Ewart, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Mr. J. C. Ewart, M.P., &c.; and the proceedings terminated by the band playing "God Save the Queen," and three cheers being given for her Majesty and the Royal Princess.

The most imposing stage of the ceremony is described in the *Liverpool Mercury* to have been the moment at which Alderman Holme, having concluded his speech, handed the trowel to Mr. Brown:—"On the platform, sufficiently elevated to be seen by all, stood the Deputy Mayor; before him the good old man whose liberality had called forth the display—pale, apparently agitated, yet wonderfully calm, all things considered, he received the gift. And then arose the ringing cheers from the vast assembly. All classes of the country were here represented, and right lustily did they cheer at the mention of the name of the munificent merchant. 'Grim-visaged war' was here represented by that valiant and daring warrior, General Sir Harry Smith. By his side stood the heir to the house of Derby, whose enlightened and liberal views give indications of future excellence



THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL.

close by was Sir John Pakington; and next stood one whose name is more familiar than his person to the English people—Nathaniel Hawthorne. On the gallery were hundreds of ladies elegantly dressed, accompanied by gentlemen. Higher still, on the roofs of houses, platforms were filled with spectators. On the roofs of houses further off still stood groups of swarthy mechanics, about the strength of whose lungs there could be no doubt. Around the stone and the cavity prepared for it stood magistrates, ministers, town-councillors, select vestrymen, active and renowned electioneering tacticians,—all, all joined in the loud and long 'Huzza.' Noble Lords and wealthy Commissioners waved their hats and mingled their cheers in celebrating an event that will perpetuate Liverpool's fame and England's glory.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 3.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Jamaica discovered, 1498.
MONDAY, 4.—Spring-tide taken, 1799.
TUESDAY, 5.—Emperor Napoleon I. died, 1821.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist. Battle of Prague, 1757.
THURSDAY, 7.—Invasion of Turkey by the Russians, 1828.
FRIDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends. Half Quarter day.
SATURDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 0	10 35	11 12	11 43	—	0 8	0 30
10 10	10 45	11 22	11 53	—	0 18	0 40
10 20	10 55	11 32	12 03	—	0 28	0 50
10 30	11 05	11 42	12 13	—	0 38	1 00
10 40	11 15	11 52	12 23	—	0 48	1 10
10 50	11 25	12 02	12 33	—	0 58	1 20
11 00	11 35	12 12	12 43	—	1 08	1 30
11 10	11 45	12 22	12 53	—	1 18	1 40
11 20	11 55	12 32	1 03	—	1 28	1 50
11 30	12 05	12 42	1 13	—	1 38	2 00
11 40	12 15	12 52	1 23	—	1 48	2 10
11 50	12 25	1 02	1 33	—	1 58	2 20
12 00	12 35	1 12	1 43	—	2 08	2 30

SINGING.—Mrs. PLUMMER (PUPIL of CRIVELLI, and Professor of Singing at Queen's College, Tufnell-park) TEACHES, at her own or Pupils' Residences, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN SINGING, on MODERATE TERMS. Mrs. Plummer's method ensures rapid proficiency in the first principles, facilitates the Cultivation and Development of the Voice, graceful delivery of Solifexes, the art of Vocalising, and distinct enunciation of Words.—Address 7, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, Regent's-park.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL.—A

Public Meeting of Trustees, Managers, and Actuaries of the various Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, to consider the provisions of this Bill, will be held at the Vestry House of St. Clement Dances (opposite the Church, Strand), on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1857, at One o'clock p.m. Each Bank is requested to send a representative. By order of the Trustees and Managers of the St. Clement Dances Savings Bank. 45, Norfolk-street, Strand, 22nd April, 1857. T. P. SCHREYER, Actuary.

PASSAGES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense. Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description, by C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London—Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, who departed from ZACATECAS, Mexico, in Eighteen Hundred and Forty Eight, and in company with Mr. George Penna and Mrs. Richard Morrison, and sailed from Matamoros to New York, and thence to Liverpool, England, since which time I have received no tidings of her whereabouts. Should this fall beneath the eye of any of her acquaintances they will, by addressing me, at Nevada City, California, confer a great kindness, which shall ever be remembered with gratitude by her brother, George Sutherland.

COACHMAKER BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS IN MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace and his Manufactory, Nottingham) to carriage purchasers. Every style, from the ten-guinea Basket to the handsome and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and mechanical advantages of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN builds with substantial workmanship and best materials.

Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.

He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Starey, having a COVERED VAN of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any new carriages of upwards of £50 value at half the regular railway charge. Drawings, Estimates, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms.

T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1786.

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, OPEN AT MANCHESTER, MAY 24, 1857. Season Tickets, £2 2s. May be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester; also in London—W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand; Mr. Sims' Royal Library, St. James's-street; Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, New Bond-street; Letts and Co., Royal Exchange; Smith and Co., 157, Strand; and at Hime and Son's, Church-street, Liverpool. By order, THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary. Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. Samuel Haden, Office of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

On SATURDAY, MAY 16, will be published an EXTRA NUMBER, with a COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

THE NEW PARLIAMENT:

Descriptive Notices of the Places represented; Personal Sketches of the Respective Members, their avowed Political Opinions, &c., WITH PORTRAITS.

Also, a Full Description and Many Engravings of

THE OPENING AND CONTENTS

OF THE

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Two LARGE SHEETS and COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, price 10d. un-stamped; 1s. stamped.

Orders must immediately be sent, and no Newsagent can have any extra quantity unless the order is forwarded directly.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

The real business of the Parliament that assembled on Thursday last will not lag for many days. Mr. Evelyn Denison having been unanimously elected as Speaker, the mere formalities necessary for the legal constitution of the new House will not last long; and on Thursday next the Royal Speech will be read by commission, and the floodgates of talk will be unloosed. But it is to be hoped that talk will not predominate. There is much work before the House; much that it ought to do;—and a great deal that it must do. Among the things which it ought to do, if time, and circumstances be favourable, and if its majority have sufficient energy and wisdom, are several of very high importance, which may be thus enumerated:—*First*, a Reform in Parliament, to supplement the inefficient and insufficient Reform Act of 1832; *second*, a codification of the laws of England, and a reform and simplification of the practice of the Equity and the Ecclesiastical Courts; *third*, the removal of the disabilities still afflicting the Jews; *fourth*, an extension of Education among the poorer classes of the people; *fifth*, an amendment of the still grossly-defective state of our Commercial Law—which should include easy, effective, and inexpensive means of bringing to punishment such offenders against the honour and morality of trade as the managers and directors of the Royal British Bank; and, *sixth*, a whole congeries of useful and well-considered measures, having for their objects the health, amenity, embellishment, and good government of London;—not merely of the ancient city of that name, but of the modern metropolis

of Great Britain, with a population nearly as large as that of Scotland, and which is at once the richest and poorest, the cleanest and dirtiest, city in the world. All these measures have long solicited the attention of the country and the Legislature, and have advanced to a maturity more or less complete. They are not likely to be undertaken, much less carried, during one Session; but, if the Ministry and the new Parliament do not show an honest determination to devote all possible attention to the most pressing of them, they will forfeit the confidence of the country. The list of the things which Parliament ought to do might be largely extended, but the six we have selected are the most obvious, and at the same time the most important. Discussions are certain to arise on all of them; and the tone of those discussions, and the part that may be taken in them by the one hundred and seventy gentlemen who have never sat in Parliament before will enable the country to judge whether the present Parliament is better, abler, and honest than the last, or whether it is hopeless to expect any great improvement in this respect under the present system of electing members to that assembly.

But, while these are the questions that may and ought to be debated, there is one question which we have not mentioned, which threatens to take precedence of them all. That question is the war with China. The Viceroy of Canton is still unapproachable and inaccessible—still savage and obstinate. The Emperor of China has made no sign of disavowing his policy; and the animosity of the Chinese towards Europeans in general, and towards the British more particularly, is rapidly increasing, and spreading into territories and districts where Yeh has no authority. In the mean time the British force is merely acting on the defensive. Admiral Seymour is unsupported; the necessary reinforcements are slow in arriving in the Canton river; and will be slower still if such abominable mismanagement as that which prevailed during the war in the Crimea—and which has been repeated in this instance in the case of the notorious steam-tub the *Transit*, with 800 men on board—is to be continued by the loggerheads, who (in spite of Lord Palmerston, we suppose), are still allowed to be at the head of the administrative departments of the Army and Navy of England. It is no longer a mere dispute with China, but a war. According to every present appearance it will not be either a short or a little war; but a long, a great, and, on the part of the Chinese, a savage and fanatical one. The country must go through with it, and the Government must not only use all possible energy and dispatch, but it must not run the remotest shadow of a risk of sacrificing the lives of brave men and the honour and reputation of the country by the appointment of inefficient commanders merely because they are highly born, and have powerful friends in Parliament, or among those who have influence enough to make members of Parliament for their pocket boroughs or pocket counties. There must be no "Dowbs" to be provided for in this business. There is hard work to be done; and the best men, whether of the Queen's or of the Indian army, are wanted for the purpose. The country requires such gallant and undaunted spirits at the seat of hostilities, as Sir James Brooke. Half an hour of a man like that is worth a whole month or year of some of the martinet who imperilled our fame in the Crimea. The war with China is the one grand and pressing object to which Parliament must immediately devote its energies. Its conduct on that question will settle its character for good or for evil. The reputation of the country is at stake. For forty years it throve upon the glory of Waterloo. That glory was not equalled in the Crimea in consequence of gross mismanagement in London—mismanagement which deprived the nation of the greater part of a most heroic army, and allowed the French army to snatch, if not all, nearly all, the honours of the final victory. Similar mismanagement in China would be productive of worse consequences. The eyes of Asia are upon us, and if we do not effectually humble the insolent pride of the Chinese; if we do not taken immediate possession of Canton and the approaches to Peking, and then dictate terms of peace to the Emperor as well as to Yeh; if we do not open up that barbarous empire once and for all to proper intercourse with the rest of the world, we shall again lose caste and character in Europe, and—where it is more dangerous to lose them—in Asia. Should the Ministry, in the first place, and Parliament, in the second, act with promptitude and vigour in relation to China, both the Government and the Parliament will lengthen their existence, and inspire the nation with confidence in their future proceedings on matters of domestic and social importance. If they do not, they will begin badly; and, both as a Ministry and a Parliament, their powers of usefulness will be impaired, and neither of them will last. We do not, however, expect such a catastrophe. We have the utmost confidence in Lord Palmerston's energy and wisdom in all questions of war and foreign policy; and there is every probability that both the old and the new blood in Parliament will have the courage and the inclination to support him.

MORMONISM—the existence of which is, perhaps, the most extraordinary fact of the present age—is rapidly approaching the great crisis of its fortunes. How to treat it has long been a difficult problem for the American Government. Slavery itself has scarcely been a knottier point for skill to unravel or the strong arm to cut asunder. From time to time the inevitable conflict between the new religion on the one side—if it be not a misuse of language to apply the word to such a compound of fanaticism and knavery—and the law of the United States on the other, has been postponed, because the Mormons prudently retired from the probable scene of conflict and established their tents in the remote and "howling wilderness" of the Salt Lake, and not because Mormonism was tolerated by the American people. But the day of collision appears as if it were about to break, and this time there will be no means of escape for the Mormons. They have set at defiance not merely the opinion and moral sentiment, but the laws, of a great nation; and there being no Desert beyond the Desert in which they are now squatted to which they can fly en masse—as they did from Nauvoo—they must either yield, or bear the brunt of all the force which the United States Government will bring against them. To yield, will

be to renounce Mormonism—which the Mormon leaders, who are at present all-powerful within their own sphere, are not likely to allow the credulous people to do; while to brave the American Government will be but to court almost certain destruction. In either case, Mormonism as an institution and a fact is in a trying position, and will speedily afford the world a very singular spectacle. The immediate cause of the conflict is the resignation of Mr. Drummond, the Judge appointed by the Central Government of the United States to administer the laws of the territory of Utah, which the Mormons claim as their own. This functionary has found it impossible to enforce his decrees or decisions. The Mormons have a law of their own at variance with the laws of civilisation and Christianity; and, under the presidency of their spiritual and temporal chief, Mr. Brigham Young, who is both their Pope and their Emperor—their Samuel and their Saul—they refuse allegiance to and systematically break the laws of the United States. Mr. Drummond states his case, and leaves it for the decision of the Government of Washington. If the Mormons are obstinate, as may be expected from the fanaticism of the people, and the villany of their so-called spiritual chiefs, a civil war of a nature utterly unprecedented in modern history will be the result. The Mormons number upwards of one hundred thousand souls. They are located in a district remote but not inaccessible, for it is in the highway between New York and the thriving and populous State of California; and the contest will cost the United States much trouble, as well as much blood and treasure. It must not be supposed that this is a question of civil and religious liberty, as too many will represent it to be. To believe in Joe Smith, and to be allowed to have five, ten, fifteen, or fifty wives or concubines, is one thing; but to resist the execution of the laws of a great State is another. It is not for believing in Joe Smith, or for keeping harems after the fashion of Mahometans, that the Mormons will be invaded in their chosen territory, but for treason to the American Union. Their fate will excite no sympathy. A meaner and more beastly superstition than theirs never degraded civilisation. Such a system was only possible in a vast and thinly-peopled country; and in the progress of time, and with the growth of population, was certain to come into violent collision with the common sense, the decent propriety, and the established laws of mankind. The Government of the United States will find, however, that a much larger force will be necessary to bring these people to subjection than the one they have resolved to dispatch. Two thousand five hundred men will be no match for the exasperated Mormons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong by the last mail comes down to March 15th. No occurrence of importance had taken place on the river. The Chinese fired rockets into the Teetotum Fort, at long range, without effect. Rumours were rife of some great movement against the English.

Another catastrophe is reported as having taken place on board of the *Queen*, a passenger steamer. That vessel left Hong-Kong for Macao at about 10 a.m. on the 13th February. The people on board, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors of the vessel, were passengers—two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about ten first-class and twenty second-class Chinese. There was no restriction put on the first-class Chinese. When near Macao these men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, made a good but ineffectual resistance, and with a revolver wounded several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European passenger. These have not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractured by a ball, but got overboard, and, after being some time in the water, succeeded in reaching a lancha, and was taken to Macao. The other passengers were taken up the river in the *Queen*, and most of them have since arrived in Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture. The attack was conducted by Mandarin soldiers and pirates, who were on board for the purpose. The Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* and a small chartered steamer *Eagle* went out to cruise on the 14th February. On the 16th, at Toong-Chung, they fell in with four heavily-armed Mandarin boats. The *Auckland* could not go into the bay where they were; but the *Eagle* and the boats from the *Auckland* went in and destroyed the junks. A battery on the shore, mounting sixteen guns, was captured and the guns spiked. The casualties on our side consisted of one killed and four wounded of the *Auckland's* men.

The letters received by the *Pays* from the China station state that the Mandarins continue to stimulate the evil sentiments of the people by official proclamations and other less justifiable means. On the 8th of March, the Mandarin Governor of Whampoa sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for having carried on commercial relations with the English, contrary to his commands.

Pekin *Gazettes* come down to the 11th February. They contain reports of some successes of the Imperial troops over the insurgents. There is still no mention made of the state of matters at Canton.

From Shanghai we learn that a band of rebels had burnt Hohow, in a great tea district in the province of Kiangse, and fifteen chops of congo were lost.

Along the coast all was quiet.

THE INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK.

The *Straits Times* of March 21 supplies a complete narrative of the rising of the Chinese at Sarawak, and of the retribution exacted by Sir James Brooke. Although rumours had been current that the Kungsi people contemplated resisting the authority of the local Government, the latter appear to have treated the matter with indifference. Suddenly, however, a large body, numbering about 200 Chinese, came down the river on and before the 17th February, and at midnight commenced a most determined attack on the Government people and property. They first secured possession of the two forts, one below and the other above the town of Kuchin (the seat of Rajah Brooke's authority), which were only garrisoned by twelve men, and, having furnished themselves with all the arms and ammunition in the forts, they proceeded to the work of destruction upon which they had ventured. This was at midnight, when all were asleep. One party made an attack on the residence of Sir James Brooke, whilst the remainder assaulted the houses of Mr. Crookshank (the magistrate) and Mr. Middleton (also a Government official).

A letter from Sir James Brooke, addressed to a personal friend, has appeared in the *Times*. In the following passage from it he gives a thrilling account of the insurrection:—

BALIDAH, March 15.

I may now relate more circumstantially the events of the last few weeks. Sarawak was as peaceful as it had ever been, and there was no cause to excite dissatisfaction among the Chinese or raise suspicion in our minds of any hostile designs; yet a conspiracy had been formed which had its ramifications in Singapore and in China. A follower of Tien-Te, the rebel chief, had arrived in Sarawak, and some criminals, who had been banished the country, secretly returned from Singapore. I had been unwell for some days, and on the night of the 18th retired early to bed. My servant was sleeping in a room near mine, and Mr. Steel and Nicholas occupied a small bungalow close by. Between twelve and one o'clock I was awakened by yells and shots, and, seizing my sword and revolver, I opened a window and saw that the house was surrounded. The noise told me it was by Chinese. I opened door by

door in the hope of finding means for escape, but in vain. I told Penty [his native servant] that our deaths were at hand, and, as the last hope, went down to the bathing-room, which was under repair. The door was not fastened. I opened it gently, and, seeing the way clear, ran across the lawn to the creek on the right hand of the house, and took the water close under the bows of the boat which had brought the murderers to their bloody work. I carried my sword and pistol across with me. Glad was I to touch ground on the far side, though not above thirty yards. I struggled through the deep mud, and lay down exhausted and panting in the road. Recovering breath, I got to the nearest house, and, launching a canoe, pulled up to the Datoe Bandars kampong. All was in confusion. I was too exhausted to do much, and Hercules himself could not have restored courage or order to such a panic-stricken crowd. Here Crookshank joined me bleeding from a severe swordcut in the arm. He believed his wife to be dead, and we both apprehended that the massacre would be general. Finding all hope of restoring affairs at the Bandars gone, I pulled to the kampongs above, and persuaded the people to secure their women and valuables in prahus, and to cross to the opposite or left bank of the river, so as to prevent the assailants from attacking them by land. My house, Arthur's, and Middleton's were long before this in flames. We got the women and children across the river, and Arthur, Crookshank, and myself retired to the same side, to the house of Nakodah Bryak. Here Crymble joined us, with the intelligence that after an hour's defence our fort or palisade had been taken, and with it all our guns, small arms, ammunition, &c. It had been defended by Crymble, with four men and two prisoners; three of the defenders were killed, one or two wounded, and Crymble himself had been grazed by a spear in his side. Middleton, Steel, Ruppell, and Penty dropped in one after another. The bright fires went out, and the dull morning broke at length, but only disclosing to us the hopeless state of our affairs. We remained at Nakodah Bryak's, doing what we could to animate the natives, and to prepare for such a defence as our means allowed, should we be attacked. I may here relate the fate and misfortunes of our fellow-sufferers. Poor Harry Nicholts was murdered on the grass, trying to reach my house. Crookshank and his wife escaped by their bath-room door. She ran first, and he protected her retreat with a spear in his hand; but, in passing the stable, one of these villains rushed from the opposite side and cut her down. Her husband jobbed his spear into the miscreant's back; but with a twist of his body he wrenched it out, and, seizing the shaft, he struggled to get the spear. Suddenly, however, letting go with his right hand, in which he held a short sword, he cut Crookshank across the fleshy part of the arm. Both staggered; both let go the spear; and Crookshank, weak with loss of blood, and believing his wife dead, staggered away and reached me. She, young and beautiful, lay for twelve hours weltering in her blood, conscious and calm in this extremity. One fiend hacked at her head till he cut off the long tresses which protected it; another tore her rings from her fingers; a third—for the sake of our common nature let it be told—gave her water to drink. By this time the remainder of the Europeans had been assured of protection; but when the Bishop asked the leader's permission to carry her to his house, he was told that she should be left to perish. At length the boon was granted, and she was relieved and tended, and is now, God be praised, recovering. Middleton's house was attacked at the same time and in the same manner as the others. He escaped with difficulty. His poor little wife hid in a bakery till the burning rafters fell about her, and, from her concealment, saw the assailants kicking about the head of her eldest child. The mother was paralysed; she wished, she said, to rush out, but could not move. The youngest child was murdered and thrown into the flames, where poor Wellington's remains were likewise consumed, his head borne off in triumph alone attesting his previous murder. The day broke, as I said, and shortly after I heard that the Chinese had assured the survivors of safety; that they had communicated with the Bishop, and sent for Helms and Ruppell. I then, hopeless of doing good, started for the Siolo, a small stream which has its outlet far below the town: it was a wild walk: we swam the stream, washed out every track of our footsteps in the mud, and took refuge in a mangrove swamp as dark came on. By eight o'clock two small boats came to carry us away, and in an hour afterwards I was in Abong Bayon's prahu, manned by forty men, with six smaller boats in company.

Sir James Brooke, having received intelligence of the withdrawal of the Chinese, resolved to return to the Sarawak river; but before he could land the Chinese had a second time come down the river in force. Fortunately the steamer *Sir James Brooke*, from Singapore, hove in sight. The Rajah and his party proceeded in her to Kuchin, and soon succeeded in driving the invaders out of the town.

The native chiefs having let loose the Dyaks on the Chinese, the latter suffered great slaughter. According to the *Straits Times* of March 23, at least 1000 Chinese have been killed at the various places; while all the flourishing settlements of the Chinese (except at Kuchin) have been destroyed. The exact number of Chinese who have perished during the retreat it is impossible to say: it must be considerable, since, out of a population of 4000 to 5000 Chinese belonging to the Kungei, not more than 2000 escaped the late retribution, including women and children. On inquiry amongst the chieftains who acted against the Chinese, it was found that their loss did not exceed twelve Malays and Dyaks. The Chinese residents at Kuchin were completely restored to confidence when the steamer left, and had reopened their shops.

AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Asia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have intelligence from New York to the 15th ult.; and by the *Ariel*, the first of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, we have intelligence from New York to the 16th ult.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, writing on the 13th ult., says:—

The army order just issued is of great importance, as disposing of the absurd story that the troops were to be withdrawn from Kansas. There is a total increase of troops there of about 800 men, consisting of the eight companies of the 10th Infantry, ordered thither from Minnesota. A column of about 1000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, is ordered, under Colonel Sumner, to proceed about the 10th of June against the Indians of the plain. In the early part of June there will be in Kansas, as estimated, between 3000 and 4000 troops, of which 1500 will be detached on special service as soon as the grass on the plains will admit of the movement of the animals.

The Lecompte correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* states that "the appointment of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, as Governor of Kansas, gives great dissatisfaction. It is regarded as favourable to the formation of a Slave State. The instructions to carry out the Census rouses general indignation." The letter also says that a spirit of violence and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited.

With regard to the China question, we learn by the correspondence of the *Herald* from Washington that on Saturday, the 11th, the reply prepared by the Secretary of State, General Cass, to the proposition advanced by the British Government was transmitted to the British Minister, Lord Napier.

The United States' Government declines the entangling policy of a military and political alliance with England and France in Chinese affairs. The reason assigned by General Cass in the premises rests upon the established policy of the country. He concurs in the opinion that no measures within the reach of diplomacy should be left untried to open the gates of China to the commercial and political intercourse of the world; but he declines a copartnership in a Chinese war as a contingent of the French and English policy. Our Government, independently, will use its best efforts with the Government of China, whether of Hien-fung or Tae-ping-wang, to the common end proposed by the two great European Powers; and the fact that the Cushing Treaty will soon expire by limitation creates the direct occasion on our part for this movement for larger, more universal, and more permanent concessions.

A Committee of the Ohio Legislature has made an extended report upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case, accompanied by a bill "to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping" in Ohio. The bill provides severe penalties for persons who shall attempt to hold slaves in the State, to seize or arrest fugitives from service, or to kidnap any person with intent to carry him out of the State for the purpose of enslaving him. The acts of marshals in the execution of legal process are expressly excepted from the operation of law. The composition of the Supreme Court is strongly denounced. Resolutions have also been reported in the Legislature appropriating 100,000 dollars for the protection of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

In Utah the state of affairs is far from satisfactory. It has not yet transpired who is to receive the appointment of Governor of the territory of Utah, but it is said to be the determination of the Administration to put a speedy end to the anarchical despotism which reigns there. A letter from Mr. Drummond, who has resigned the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah to Attorney-General Black had been published in the American papers. The atrocities it reveals, un-

exampled as they are in our national history, are no blacker than might have been expected from the monster of iniquity who rules over the Mormons at Salt Lake City. The most fanatical clubs of Carbonari, with their oath-bound obligations to assassinate, to promote their ends, fall short of the hideous vows of the Mormon Danites of whom Brigham Young is the acknowledged leader and protector. Mr. Drummond accuses them, "after a careful and mature investigation," of having procured the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his eight associates. He says that his predecessor on the bench, the Hon. Leonidas Shave, met his death "by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him by order of the leading men of the Mormon Church, in Great Salt Lake City." The late Mr. Babbitt, Secretary of the Territory, was slaughtered, Mr. Drummond avers, "by a band of armed marauders under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant." Mormon murderers have been pardoned by Young; while "five or six innocent men are now in the Penitentiary at Utah, without having violated any criminal law whatsoever of America." Federal officers who attempt to do their duty in the territory are insulted, harassed, and killed, without being able to accomplish any good, because they are unsupported by a sufficient military force. Since the day the Mormons made themselves a power in the politics of Illinois, no Administration has had the honesty or the courage to oppose them. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, however, are about to attempt a revolution among the Latter Day Saints. It is proposed to send to Utah a military force of twenty-five hundred men, officered by persons of character, who have families; and judges and executive officers of worth and high standing, who have families, are to be appointed in place of Brigham Young and his satellites. Whether such a force will be safe in the midst of a hundred thousand fanatics remains to be seen.

The news from Nicaragua is unfavourable as regards Walker. The story of the victory he had achieved is not confirmed. Colonel Lockridge had abandoned all hope of making his way to Walker by the river. He reached Castillo on the 28th of March, but the Costa Ricans were too strong for him, and he retreated without striking a blow.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NEUFCHÂTEL QUARREL.

President Fonerod having recommended to the Federal Council the acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions of the mediating Powers, the Federal Council unanimously decided, on Wednesday last, in favour of the signature of the treaty. The declaration of the Cantonal Government of Neuchâtel was to the effect that, although they believed they had reason to be discontented with the propositions on three points, nevertheless they advised its acceptance in order to bring the affair to a settlement at once. There was little of opposition in the Swiss press, except that some journals demanded guarantees for the execution of the Convention. The sum to be paid by the Swiss Confederation is 1,000,000 francs.

DEATH OF H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, April 28.)

WHITEHALL, April 30.

This morning, at a quarter after five o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life at Gloucester House, to the great grief of her Majesty and of the Royal family.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, April 30.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester expired, without suffering, at a quarter after five this morning.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.
EDWARD H. HILLS.

In accordance with the desire of the late Duchess, the funeral proceedings will be conducted in a comparatively private manner. With the exception of the presence of a detachment of the Life Guards to escort the funeral cortege to the terminus of the Great Western, Paddington, nothing beyond the ordinary display observable at the funeral of a private individual will take place.

Orders were received this morning at Windsor for the opening of the Royal mausoleum in St. George's Chapel. The remains of the illustrious deceased will be placed by the side of her Royal husband.

The bell of the numerous churches in the metropolis tolled during the day, and at the Royal churches the bells rang muffled peals.

The tradesmen at the West-end had their shops partially closed out of respect to the memory of her late Royal Highness, whose private virtues and many charities endeared her to persons in every rank of life.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Countess of Connaught in that of Ireland, the fourth daughter of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born the 25th April, 1776. She was a lady of great personal attractions, clever, and most amiable. Miss Burney, in her famous *Memoirs*, speaks of her as "the lovely Princess Mary." The Princess was married, the 22nd July, 1816, to her first cousin, Prince William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught, a Field Marshal in the Army, who died on the 30th November, 1834, without issue, when his titles became extinct. The Duchess of Gloucester was appointed Ranger and Keeper of Richmond New Park, by letters patent, on the 30th October, 1850. The widowed Duchess, though latterly far advanced in years, still enjoyed and saw society, of which she had been a charm during her whole life. She was continually visited by her Royal niece and her other illustrious relatives, and she may be said to have died in the very midst of her august and much-beloved kindred. The peerage of Gloucester arose thus:—Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick Prince of Wales, and brother of George III., was born the 25th of November, 1743, and was created by patent, dated 19th Nov., 1764, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland. His Royal Highness married in 1768 Maria, Countess Dowager Waldegrave, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and granddaughter of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, K.G., by which lady he had issue the Princess Sophia Matilda, who died the 29th November, 1844; the Princess Caroline, who died in infancy; and William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester. William Henry, first Duke of Gloucester, was a Knight of the Garter, Field Marshal of the King's Forces, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He died on the 25th of August, 1805, and was succeeded by his only son, William Frederick, the second Duke. The Royal consort of the Duchess just deceased, was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, a Field Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He had the title of Royal Highness (borne of right by the King's sons, daughters, brothers, and uncles) conferred by special warrant upon him in 1816.

Next week we shall engrave a portrait of the lamented Duchess.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal infant continue perfectly well. On Saturday the Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of the birthday of the Princess Alice. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Queen was again visited by her Royal mother; and on Thursday, after information of the demise of the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness went from Clarence House to the Palace, and remained some time with her Majesty.

The Prince Consort and the junior members of the Royal family have been out daily, generally calling at Gloucester House to inquire after the illustrious and venerable Princess, whose dissolution has been hourly expected for some days. On Wednesday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went to Westminster Hall to inspect the plans and designs for the new Government offices.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Catchcart as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Prince Lucien Buonaparte and his Excellency the Sardinian Minister were among the fashionable company attending the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday evening.

The Countess Granville will have an assembly on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

Viscountess Palmerston returned to town on Wednesday, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Her Ladyship has issued cards for assemblies at Cambridge House on the 2nd (to-day) and 9th inst.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE TOLL REFORM MOVEMENT.

A meeting of gentlemen who are desirous of securing the abolition of toll-gates within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross was held at the Craven Hotel, Strand, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., presided; and was supported by Mr. Watkin, M.P.; Mr. Forster, late M.P.; Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Mark Lemon, Professor Spooner, Mr. Le Breton, barrister; Mr. J. Cumberland, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret that some more influential member of the House of Commons—one of the metropolitan members, for example—had not been called upon to preside. At the same time he assured the meeting that his heart was thoroughly in the work, for no one had a more thorough detestation of toll-bars than himself; for they were nuisances that were constantly presenting themselves, in the morning, at noon, and particularly at night (Hear, hear). He believed that they were effectual bars to progress wherever they existed. It had been urged that, if toll-bars were done away with, people would have to pay for the roads who did not use them, and that in effect the poor would have to pay for what the rich used. He thought that that was a total misconception, for he was sure the abolition of toll-bars would be of very great advantage to the poor. At present they tended very materially to increase the price of food to the poor. It had been stated also that the rich people with carriages would reap the greatest amount of advantage by the abolition of the bars, but people who had carriages did not complain of the money they had to pay, but of the disgusting stoppages they continually met with in going from one place to another. It would be said that persons who were interested were promoting this movement. Of course they were. He (the chairman) was interested, and was most anxious to get rid of toll-bars, and he thought that when such a clear case had been made out against them they should have no hesitation in calling upon the general public for assistance (Hear, hear). It had been alleged that many persons had an interest in the tolls on account of the money they had advanced; but in the northern districts of the metropolis, where the tolls were most oppressive, all the bonds had been paid off, and the argument did not apply (Hear, hear). In such cases there could be no reason why the parishes should not maintain their own roads. In the City the parishes maintained their own roads, and he could not understand why the same principle should not apply to the outskirts of the metropolis. That meeting was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of seeking the removal of toll-bars within six miles of Charing-cross, and that he thought was a most reasonable request. The only objection he had to it was that it did not go far enough, for he should like to see turnpikes abolished throughout the length and breadth of the country (Cheers). The people who defended them were chiefly the bondholders, who contended that they had a right to receive the full amount of their bonds. How were those bonds originally created? Landlords wanted good roads through their property, and they would have made them at their own cost if there had not been any other means at their command. They borrowed money to make the roads, and put up toll-gates to raise funds for the payment of the interest, and chanced the receipt of the money (Hear). He (the Chairman) did not see that they had the same rights as mortgagees on land; but even if they had, they might take an average of the last three years, in order that upon that basis their rights might be secured. He trusted that the present meeting was the beginning of an agitation which would result in the abolition of the toll system throughout the country. In France there were no toll-bars; nor were there any in America, Sweden, Norway, the Isle of Man, or Dublin.

Dr. Mackay: Nor in several counties of Scotland. The Chairman: Nor in many parts of Scotland. In Wales, through the exertions of Rebecca and her daughters, they had been done away with. He hoped that in London they would be as successful as Rebecca and her daughters; but, of course, without the same degree of violence (Laughter). There were at present no less than 117 toll-gates within six miles of Charing-cross. In the case of Rebecca they were all poor people who engaged in the riots; and if they had not felt the burden they would not have used the exertions they did. It was high time that legislative interference should take place in England, and that particularly the wretched system of turnpikes should be abolished in a large metropolis like London (Cheers).

Mr. J. E. Bradfield, secretary of the Toll Reform Association, read a letter from Mr. Pagan, of Cupar, giving an account of the progress which had been made in reference to toll reform in Scotland, and said that in 1825 the same question arose in the metropolis as was now being discussed in that room. These gates were kept up, not for the use or benefit of the public, but to enable an old and worn-out commission to expend money and to enjoy the sweets of office (Cheers).

Mr. Forster, ex-M.P. for Berwick, moved the first resolution, which affirmed that in the opinion of the meeting all gates and toll-bars should be removed from within a six-mile radius of Charing-cross, and that a committee should be formed for the purpose of carrying out that object.

Mr. Le Breton, barrister, seconded the resolution, which was carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Watkin, M.P., moved the next resolution, which provided that the public generally should be appealed to to contribute funds towards the accomplishment of the object in view. He could not help thinking that these toll-gates were a very great libel upon metropolitan civilisation. He thought it was the most odious tax that could be conceived, and he could not understand how Londoners could peaceably submit to the exactions of 250 tax-gatherers with whose appointments they had nothing to do, whose civility was specially doubtful, who were a public nuisance, and performed no public service (Hear, hear). As far as his services in the House of Commons could be of any avail, he should most heartily co-operate with the hon. member for Boston, who was in the chair, in endeavouring to sweep away the nuisance of which the metropolis had so much reason to complain (Cheers).

Mr. J. Cumberland seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and agreed to.

A committee having been appointed in accordance with the first resolution, a subscription was entered into for the purpose of providing funds, when upwards of £350 was subscribed.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—A microscopical conversation, given in the fine old hall of this society, on Tuesday evening last, went off with great éclat. The walls were hung around with well-executed diagrams and finished drawings of specimens displayed under the hundred excellent microscopes placed on the tables beneath them. Every form of life and wonder found a fitting exponent. On the following Wednesday morning the rooms were again thrown open to the great delight of a most fashionable and gay assemblage of ladies.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended on Saturday 1065 deaths were registered in London, a number which differs only in a small degree from those of the two previous weeks. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1048. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1163. The result is that the number now returned is less by 88 than the deaths that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Last week the births of 904 boys and 884 girls—in all 1788 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1583.

REVOLT OF CHINESE COOLIES, AND GREAT SLAUGHTER.

(From the *Singapore Straits Times* of March 21.)

A boat arrived at Singapore yesterday morning, having on board nine of the crew of the Peruvian ship *Carmen*, which vessel left Swatow with 200 Chinese coolies for Caliao. During the passage down the China Sea, some time at night, the coolies rose en masse, but were driven down below and the hatches closed. The Chinese coolies secured down below set fire to the ship, which was soon a mass of flames. The crew took to the boats. One of the boats arrived yesterday, but the men were so completely exhausted by privation and exposure (having been out nine days without food) that they were unable to work, and were towed into Singapore from Buddoo by a Malay sampan. Off Polo Tingi the boat was attacked by a pirate prahu, manned by three men and a boy, who wounded some of the boat's crew with spears and stones. There were fire-arms in the boat, but no ammunition, and the men were too exhausted to fight.

The *Friend of China* contains the following account of another coolie horror:—

On Wednesday, 11th inst., the *Gulnare* left Swatow, with coolie passengers for Havannah. She rounded the Cape of Good Hope at 5 p.m., and then placed armed sentries fore and aft. Nothing occurred all night. At 7-15 a.m. on the following morning the coolies in a body attacked the third mate and sentry in the fore part of the ship. The chief officer was at the time talking to the interpreter, when the Chinese gave one of the most horrible yells possible to be imagined. The captain, officers, and crew immediately rushed out and rescued the third mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought with fearful desperation, and in some instances were fairly cut to pieces before they were driven below. In fact, they returned the fire for some ten minutes with basins, firewood, &c. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up their berths and set the ship on fire in the main, mizen, and poop and hatchways, but when the leaders in the incendiarism were shot down they immediately extinguished the fires. The third mate and sentry were the only two of the crew who were seriously wounded. Twenty-seven coolies were killed and wounded—ten killed, three drowned, and fourteen wounded. Some of them say a Mandarin came on board before they sailed in disguise and incited them to take the ship.

The Supreme Council of Denmark has adopted, by thirty-four votes to twenty, the bill relative to the employment of the indemnity for the abolition of the Sound dues.



THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION BUILDING, MANCHESTER: END VIEW.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY McLACHLAN.

OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

The following official programme of the opening ceremonial on Tuesday next, the 5th May, has been handed to us for publication:—

Programme of the Ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the Opening of the Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom, at Manchester, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., &c., on Tuesday, the 5th of May, 1857.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PROGRESS TO THE BUILDING.

The Prince, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by a squadron of Dragoons, will leave Abney Hall, the residence of James Watts, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, at one o'clock p.m. At Didsbury his Royal Highness will be met by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and Charles Towneley, Esq., High Sheriff. The Royal cortege will proceed at a rapid rate to the city boundary, where the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B., commanding the Midland Districts, his Staff, and the municipal authorities, will join the procession, which, on arriving at Grosvenor-square, will move at a walking pace by the Stretford New-road to the Exhibition building. His Royal Highness will arrive at the building at two o'clock p.m., and will be received by a guard of honour.

On arriving at the building the Right Hon. the Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition, and the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee; J. C. Deane, Esq., the General Commissioner; and Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Secretary, will meet his Royal Highness, and conduct him to the state reception-room. On entering the building the Prince will be met by the Mayor of Manchester, in his robes of office, accompanied by such members of the Corporation as may be present, who will present an address at a dais near to the entrance, to which his Royal Highness will reply.

The Prince will then proceed up the Central Hall to the dais prepared for his reception in the Transept, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Overstone, the chairman, and members of the Executive Committee, and those who attended upon his Royal Highness from the Mayor's residence. As the procession moves up the middle avenue of the Central Hall, the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, will perform the National Anthem (instrumentally). His Royal Highness having taken his place on the dais, the orchestra will perform the National Anthem (vocally). Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the address from the Executive Committee will be presented, to which his Royal Highness will reply. The orchestra will then perform "The heavens are telling," Haydn. After which the Lord Bishop of Manchester will offer up a prayer, invoking a blessing upon the undertaking. At the termination of the prayer the orchestra will perform the Hundredth Psalm.

A procession will be then marshalled in the following order:—

The Chief Constable of Manchester, Captain Palin.
Messrs. Young, Contractors. W. Dredge, Engineer to the Contractors.
E. Salmon, Architect to the Executive Committee. J. Grace, Director of the Decorations of the Building.
J. C. Deane, Esq., General Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Secretary.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.
G. Scharf, jun., Esq., F.S.A., Director of the Gallery of Ancient Masters.
J. B. Waring, Esq., Director of the General Museum.
Augustus Egg, Esq., A.R.A., Director of the Gallery of Modern Masters.
Peter Cunningham, Esq., F.S.A., Director of the Portrait Gallery.
Edward Holmes, Esq., M.A., Director of the Water-Colour and Engraving Galleries.
J. F. Doyle, Esq., F.R.S., Director of the Oriental Court.
Members of the Manchester Corporation.
The Mayor of Salford.
Subscribers to the Guarantee Fund.
The Members for the City of Manchester and Borough of Salford.
The Members for the County of Lancaster.
The General Commanding the District, and Staff.
The Lord Bishop of Manchester, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County.
The High Sheriff.
J. Watts, Esq., Mayor of Manchester. W. Entwistle, Esq. Edmund Potter, Esq., F.R.S.
Thomas Ashton, Esq. Joseph Heron, Esq. S. J. Stern, Esq.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and
The Right Honourable Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.
The Members of his Royal Highness's Suite, followed by
His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Suite;
Members of her Majesty's Ministry;
Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers;
The Heads of Learned and Artistic Societies, and others specially invited to take part
in the Ceremonial, &c.

The procession will move from the Transept to the right, entering the Gallery of the Ancient Masters at the western end, and will proceed through that gallery to the door leading to the southern division of the Museum of Art, and crossing the Main Hall near to the Armoury Court, will return by the northern division of the General Museum, and enter the eastern door of the Gallery of Modern Painters. It will then proceed through that gallery to its northern door, adjoining the Transept, and turn to the left. His Royal Highness will again be conducted to the dais in the Transept. During the progress of the procession the orchestra will perform the march from "Athalia," and a selection from the Ode to St. Cecilia, "As from the power of sacred lays," soprano solo, Mdme. Clara Novello-Mendelssohn. His Royal Highness, having returned to his place on the dais, will declare the Exhibition open. After which the orchestra will perform the "Hallelujah" Chorus.

His Royal Highness will then proceed to inspect the Gallery of Ancient Masters. On leaving this gallery the barriers which separate it from the General Museum of Art will be removed, and the public will be permitted to circulate. Crossing the Central Hall, his Royal Highness will be conducted to the Gallery of Modern Paintings; on leaving which the barriers will likewise be removed for the admission of visitors. His Royal Highness will then be conducted through the Oriental Court, the Water-Colour Gallery, and the Court of Engravings.



THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION BUILDING, MANCHESTER: EXTERIOR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE aged and venerable Duchess of Gloucester has been called to her rest. Her Royal Highness had for some days subsided into a state which precluded any idea of the event being long deferred, but "Time was not envious of that mild decay," to use a beautiful line of Talfourd's, and the amiable Duchess achieved the utmost that can be implied by the term, "a good old age."

Parliament met on Thursday for the formalities preliminary to a Session; and Mr. Evelyn Denison was unanimously elected Speaker.

The Overland Mail has brought news of a deeply-interesting character. The details of the attack upon Sir James Brooke's settlement, of its temporary success, and of the tremendous vengeance which repaid it, will be read with avidity, and not the less so that they contain, not merely an account of military operations, but a narrative of a sudden and treacherous rising, of cruel murder, and of almost miraculous escape. The Chinese, about whom jesuitism and maudlin philanthropy had combated so successfully as to throw the nation into a political crisis, to the delay of public business and the injury of private trade, have again shown how worthy they are of the distinguished patronage of the peace-mongers. Not only did they concert an unprovoked and ungrateful rebellion, but they accompanied it with acts of fiendish cruelty; and, almost while Messrs. Cobden and Gladstone were talking of these civilised and pious people, an English husband was standing over the mangled body of his bride, seeking to protect her, until he was transfixed with a spear; and an English mother was gazing, in the paralysis of agony, while the Chinese were kicking the head of her elder child about the house, and casting the corpse of the younger one into the flames. Happily for humanity, Sir James Brooke is no peace-monger. Effecting his escape, he mustered his forces; and, aided by the good fortune which comes to the aid of brave men, he returned to execute a terrible revenge, which will make his name a fearful one to the Chinese savages for many a year to come. Letting loose their hereditary and relentless enemies (whom he formerly subdued) upon the murderers, and directing these wild avengers how to wage the most deadly conflict, Sir James almost extirpated the Chinese from the region they had defiled with blood. The remainder seem to have been driven into a jungle, whence those who come forth must come as abject suppliants for English mercy. In the operations to be carried on against the same nation in its own capitals we trust that the effect of Sir James Brooke's startling blow will not be weakened by feebler action. There is but one course with the wily and cruel savages with whom England has now to deal.

Our French neighbours have their attention fixed, just now, upon the Grand Duke Constantine, who, with the gallant Todleben, is making himself acquainted with the military and naval resources of the empire. The sight of the Crimean trophies, which meet him at every turn, he appears to bear with somewhat less philosophy than might be expected; and, if reports be true, he permits his irritation to escape him in occasional sentences of no very great amenity. The French officials, with their habitual politeness, caused some of the objects in question to be covered up; but the curiosity of the Admiral compelled their exhibition. His taunt to the French, that in the Chinese matter they were again going to get the chestnuts out of the fire for England, did not seem to produce much effect upon the auditors. The Grand Duke, notwithstanding his ill opinion of us, would be welcomed in England, as we always welcome a brave stranger, and Woolwich and Portsmouth would be thrown open to his strictest scrutiny. The better that rivals are made acquainted with each other's strength, the less chance there is of such strength being called into action. Had not the Aberdeen and Manchester party deceived Russia, the Pruth would never have been crossed.

The preparation of the cable which is, if fortunate, to unite England and America, is being hastened forward on both sides of the Atlantic, and vessels are in readiness to carry out the line. The *Niagara* from the United States and the *Terrible* from England will be the active agents; while our *Agamemnon* will attend the meeting in the mid-ocean, to render such service as may be needed. The process of making the cable, and that by which it will be sought to place it in position, have been fully explained, both verbally and by delineation in these columns; and the public will watch with intelligent curiosity the progress of the boldest and noblest experiment by which science has endeavoured to annihilate time and space. We trust that the present undertaking will succeed; but, whether it do so or not, the ultimate victory of intellect and mechanical resource is certain. A struggle with nature is less a battle than something like the friendly strife in which a parent seeks to develop the strength and courage of his child who rises with increased spirits and energies from each contest.

A banquet to the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn by his old supporters at Southampton gave that accomplished orator an opportunity of expressing his regret that he had no longer the power of serving his country in Parliament, and must content himself with doing so on the bench of justice. We do not believe that there was the slightest affectation in these expressions. The energetic temperament of the Chief Justice, and the signal success of his Parliamentary career, must unite to make the passionless position which he now occupies temporarily distasteful. Sir A. Cockburn is a man of far too much sterling ability ever to sink into a commonplace Judge: it may take some of the "maturing" to which his colleague, Baron Bramwell, alluded, to render him the perfect judicial machine which some people desire to see on the bench. We confess to have been gratified at the elevation of Sir Alexander, not only because he was a most able lawyer, but because he was more than a lawyer, and one whose fearless utterances seemed to threaten divers conventionalities afflicting to suitors and common sense. From the moment when we heard him, in explaining a law bill, call upon the country gentlemen in the House of Commons to consider it for themselves, adding, "if any man tells you that any proposed law can be understood by lawyers only, rely upon it he is a humbug" (or words to that effect), we looked forward with pleasure to the speaker obtaining a place where he might constantly act up to the spirit of that wholesome declaration.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, late M.P. for Tewkesbury, has come before the Commissioner in Bankruptcy, touching the British Bank, and has received "testimonials" of a character unmistakably different from that of the demonstrations with which it was thought expedient to try to embellish his career a short time ago. "Hissses" from the audience rewarded his admission that he has no intention of keeping his engagement to register his vessels in the port of London, and he "declined to answer" the question whether there was any chance of his meeting his debt to the bank. Mr. Linklater was "happy to say" that he had done with Mr. Brown. The scrupulous conscience that would not permit Mr. Brown to explain matters at an earlier date seems to cling to him still.

The large picture of Rubens, representing "Vulcan and Venus," which was sold at the Patureau sale for 11,200*l.*, was purchased by the Belgian Government for the Museum at Brussels.

MUSIC.

MADemoiselle ORTOLANI, the last of the new stars announced by Mr. Lumley in the prospectus of his season, has appeared at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. On Tuesday she performed the part of *Elvira* in the "Puritani," along with Giuglini, who was the *Arturo*. She has considerable Continental reputation, and is certainly entitled to hold a high place, though not a pre-eminent one, on the boards of a great opera-house. She has great merits, qualified by great defects. She is, in the first place, young and handsome—an excellent thing in woman—with a light and elegant figure, and a face prepossessing from the intelligence and refinement which it indicates. Her features, however, are too small to be powerful; and the delicate, evanescent shades of feeling which are seen to play over her face when closely seen are lost in the expanse of a vast theatre. Thus it happened that her acting was not what is called effective: it lacked the strong colouring thrown by Grisi into the impassioned scenes of the piece. Her voice is thin, and seems somewhat worn. This cannot be the effect of time: she is too young for that. But we suspect that it has suffered from the necessity to which all singers on the Italian stage must now submit—of screaming the voice-destroying music of Verdi. Her voice has a large compass, and the high notes are powerful; but it is tremulous and incapable of sustaining with firmness a long, holding note. Hence she has recourse to an inordinate use of the "shake," and a profusion of florid ornaments with which she covers and disguises the phrases of plain melody written by the composer, which had much better be left in their native simplicity. These feats of vocal agility, however, seemed to please the audience, if we may judge by the applause bestowed on them, while passages sung by her more purely and chastely—much better in every respect—passed almost unnoticed. But the approbation of a whole audience is not to be measured by the loudness of the applause proceeding from a portion of it. Giuglini, with every successive appearance, rises higher and higher in the public favour. His *Arturo* was the finest of his performances that we have yet witnessed. In person and bearing he looked the noble young cavalier admirably, and his acting was full of spirit, energy, and passion. He sang, too, most beautifully; Bellini's sweet, flowing, and purely Italian music being perfectly calculated to show his finest qualities as a vocal artist. His "A te, O cara" was especially charming. In that fine effusion of tenderness he delighted the ear as much as he moved the feelings. It was the high artistic finish of the Rubini school—a school of which few vestiges are to be found among the tenors of the present day. Belletti was the *Riccardo*, and the best representative of the character since Tamburini, to whom, indeed, he can scarcely be deemed inferior. Beneventano, who was the *Giorgio*, sang extremely well, but failed to bring out, as Lablache used to do, the genial features of the tender father and the "fine old English gentleman." This beautiful opera, in its ensemble, was got up with a completeness and richness worthy of Her Majesty's Theatre.

On the same evening, at the LYCEUM, Grisi and Mario appeared together, for the first time this season, as *Leonora* and *Fernando*, in "La Favorita." Their joint performance in this opera is one of the greatest achievements of this gifted pair. In their hands the mingled rapture and agony of the closing scene scarcely yields to the great scene in the "Huguenots," where a similar conflict of passions is exhibited with such transcendent beauty by the same performers. They are in full possession of their powers, which certainly at present betray no signs of decay.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY's second concert of the season, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, was a good and successful performance. It presented no novelty; the Society, on this occasion, having wisely contented themselves with a selection of well-known masterpieces of the great classical composers. These were Beethoven's Symphony in A; Mozart's pianoforte Concerto in C minor, performed by Miss Arbellia Goddard; the same composer's Concertante, for violin and tenor, the solo parts played by M. Sainton and Mr. H. Blagrove; and the Overtures to "Coriolanus" and the "Freischütz." Our young pianist played charmingly, as usual, and was applauded to the echo. The vocal pieces were Beethoven's grand scena, "Ah perfido!" sung by Madame Rudersdorff with great vocal power and dramatic expression; Meyerbeer's somewhat hackneyed air, "Va, dit-elle," sung by the same lady; and Handel's air from "Armida," "Lascia ch'io pianga," sung with simplicity and feeling by a Mlle. Solari, a young vocalist of great merit.

THERE was a concert on Tuesday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington—a most valuable establishment, of immense use to the crowded population of that district. During the last year it had nearly 6000 in and out patients, and gave relief to above 3000 cases of casualties. Its regular income, arising from annual subscriptions, is far below the amount of its expenditure; and it therefore stands in need of additional support from the public. This concert was got up with this purpose, and was, independently of its object, a very excellent entertainment—many of our greatest vocal and instrumental performers—including Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sloper, M. Sainton, Mlle. Stabbach, and Mme. Gassier—having given their assistance. The room was fully and fashionably attended.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES has brought to a close her long and triumphant engagement in Dublin. Her farewell performance at the Theatre Royal took place on Saturday last, and was a scene of genuine Irish enthusiasm. She performed *Lucresia Borgia*, one of her best parts. The Lord Lieutenant was present, as he has been during almost every one of her appearances; and the house was densely crowded from the floor to the ceiling. The Irish are proud of their fair and gifted countrywoman, and they may well be so. We understand that Miss Hayes will arrive in London towards the end of this month.

HANDEL STATUE TO BE ERECTED AT HALLE IN 1859.—The Queen and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to grant their patronage to this undertaking; and Sir George Smart, the President of the Committee in London, has had the honour to receive the very liberal subscriptions of £50 from her Majesty and £25 from his Royal Highness.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing on Monday was marked by the reappearance of Bartholomew (who is never likely to ride less than 8 st. 12 lb. again) in the saddle, and the easy defeat of Melissa for the second time this year, which looks as if she had lost all form during the winter. We seldom remember a more interesting Two Thousand, as Vedette with a whole host of firm Yorkshire relievers, Anton with the boldest of owners at his back, and Kent the admiration of a multitude of the touts and Newmarket trainers, were, along with Loyola, who was very strong in the betting at last, immensely fancied. Twelve came to the post in all; and Turbit, after making the running till nearly the bottom of The Bushes Hill, was passed by Anton, followed by Loyola, both of whom died away to Vedette, who made his effort some fifty or sixty yards from the chair, and won cleverly by three-parts of a length; Loyola being beat a head from Anton for second money, and Sydney, a very good-looking compact horse, who showed no temper, and requires a distance, a good length from Loyola. Kent cut up wretchedly, and was so ill-tempered before starting that they were unable to take one of his boots off. He is a most unrunning-looking giant, with scarcely a good point about him, and seems to have most effectually deluded nearly the whole of Newmarket. His 3000*l.* ft. match with Anton in the spring looks a foregone conclusion; and they are, strange to say, backing the latter for the Derby, though his performance was quite that of a mere miler. Mr. Jackson won £15,000; and Mr. Davis a great amount. The former gentleman has backed Skirmisher heavily for the Derby; and it is quite thought that his own Saunterer will not start. John Osborne was telegraphed for to Middleham on Monday, when it was found that Aldcroft would be claimed for Lord Glasgow, and that Job Marston did not appear: he rode Vedette very steadily, and will most probably have the Skirmisher mount in the Derby. There is not a more honest lad breathing, and he well deserves his luck. The fact of four such horses as Fandango, Ignoramus, Vedette, and Skirmisher being in one stable is something quite unparalleled. The winner—who was rather lame when he pulled up—was bred by a farmer in Durham, and was first called West Hartlepool. He is a low, thick horse, with beautiful action, and very like his sire (Vultigeur) about the head and neck.

The Ascot Cup has a very magnificent entry of thirty-three, which makes the value of cup and stakes £880. Poodle, Winkfield, Fandango, Fisherman, Melissa, Lance, Pretty Boy, Tasmania, Saunterer,

and Skirmisher are all in it; but the American trio hold aloof. By way either of damping the foolish hopes of his countrymen or hoodwinking the English, their trainer reported thus of them on Feb. 18th:—"Lecomte had a suspicious ankle when I took charge of the stable, which is no worse now, but, being a heavy horse, the chances are against his standing. Prior was also 'complaining' in one foot of thrush, but has long since recovered; and Priores occasionally on a frosty morning has a stringhalt, and will raise her foot high enough to step over a yellow dog." We know not what is the lurking satire in this last expression; but we believe they will appear in the Goodwood Cup, where they have a 14-lb. allowance for being bred in America.

Save and excepting the Hambleton Hunt, on Thursday; the Tavistock Steeplechases, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and the Wark (North Tyne), on Friday, all the sporting interest of the week centres on Chester. Bel Esperanza (2 lb. extra) is in the Palatine, with Zaidée and Arta (3 lb. allowed); and Commotion, Loyola, Zuyder Zee, Blink Bonny, Wardersmarke, Tournament, and Adamas all figure in the Dee. Out of 188 horses 118 are left in for the Cup, on which speculation has been hitherto of the most lifeless kind. Rogerthorpe (7 st. 9 lb.) and Pantomime (7 st. 8 lb.) are well in, and so is One Act (7 st. 5 lb.), the last year's winner, but they do not back her. The Adamas party consider their horse's Derby chance so good that they do not intend, it is said, to risk him here with 6 st. 9 lb.

The sale of the horses and hounds of Mr. Henley Greaves, who will, we hear, be succeeded in the Essex country by Mr. Arkwright, brother to the master of the Oakley, was well attended, on Saturday, by five or six masters of hounds (including Lords Suffield and Macclesfield), nearly a dozen huntsmen, and several of the Essex gentry. Twenty-two horses, many of them up to the enormous weight of their late owner, averaged 100 guineas each; the premier being Marlborough, 300 guineas; while Mr. Morrell, who is no feather, bought Golumpus for 260 guineas. Only five hounds out of the seventy-two couple put up for sale produced no bids, and 1230 guineas—or about 18 guineas a couple—was the amount realised by the remainder. For a single bitch, Rachel, 28 guineas was the highest offer, and Charles Payne bore her off to the Fytchley. The two most extensive lots (four couples each) of entered hounds were bought by Lord Suffield for 100 guineas each, and Mr. Garth gave 51 guineas for the best lot of unentered. Among the other hound purchasers were Lord Macclesfield, Mr. Jocelyn, Mr. Baker, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. A. Duncombe, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. Stratton; and, including everything, the sale realised about 3520 guineas.

The thirty Cottesmore horses will be sold at Tattersall's on Thursday; and Mr. Borron's celebrated kennel of twenty-two greyhounds at Aldridge's on Saturday. The latter is one mass of winners, of the old Blue Bugle and Streamer bloods.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Cruzada, 1. Spinnet, 2.
£50 Plate.—Eupatoria, 1. Hegira, 2.
Spring Outlands.—Admiral Lyons, 1. Evening Star c., 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Mastissima walked over.
Handicap Plate.—Renown, 1. Aster, 2.
Match: 200 sovs.—Pampa, 1. The Blacksmith, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1. Melissa, 2.

TUESDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Saraband, 1. Kestrel, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tom Thumb, 1. Nougat, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Moonshine colt walked over.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Hegira, 1. Sichaus, 2.
Two Thousand Guineas Stakes.—Vedette, 1. Anton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Miss Whip, 1. Tasmania, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Comquot, 1. Aster, 2.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Miss Nightingale, 1. Azimuth c., 2.
Match, £500, 200 ft.—Clarissa c., 1. Alliance, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Barba c., 1. Schoolboy, 2.
Plate of £100.—Sir Colin, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.
Jockey Club Plate.—Middleton walked over.

THURSDAY.

One Thousand Guineas.—Impérienne, 1. Tasmania, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Keepeake, 1. Traitor, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Saxe Weimar, 1. Evening Star c., 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Spinnet, 1. Delusion, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Newton-Jc-Willows, 1. Kestrel, 2.
Two-year-old Plate.—Flying Duke, 1. Happy Land, 2.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in inches.
April 23	29.989	46.4	36.5	40.3	44.1	40.5	45.4	41.1	N. NE.	8	0.000
" 24	30.045	44.8	28.6	37.9	42.4	38.5	44.6	41.9	NE. SE.	10	0.000
" 25	29.787	48.5	31.6	39.4	43.6	40.8	44.5	41.0	SE. E.	10	0.018
" 26	29.939	42.2	30.4	35.3	39.4	37.0	40.4	38.3	E. NE.	10	0.007
" 27	30.063	43.9	33.0	37.5	40.4	38.6	43.7	40.2	N.	9	0.005
" 28	30.087	45.8	32.1	37.9	40.5	38.4	44.4	40.4	N.	6	0.003
" 29	30.081	48.2	26.2	38.5	43.9	39.7	44.5	42.3	N.	10	0.004
Means	29.999	45.7	31.2	38.1	42.0	39.1	43.9	40.7			0.037

This range of temperature during the week was 22.3 degrees.

Hoar-frost covered the ground at midnight of the 23rd, and at 3h. a.m. of the 25th—on the latter occasion the ground appeared as white as if snow had fallen. Frequent showers of rain have occurred, but they have generally been very slight, and a little hail has occasionally fallen. The wind has been blowing keenly from the northerly and easterly quarters, and has been occasionally rather high.

The sky has been much overcast, but cleared up suddenly on the night of the 28th, and continued clear between 8h. p.m. of the 28th and 9h. a.m. of the 29th.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAINFALL in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.		
April 22	30.020	46.7	44.2	92	9	45.6	51.4	W. NE.	222
" 23	29.984	40.1	31.8	74	8	39.4	46.4	N. NE.	239
" 24	29.956	39.4	31.6	76	9	30.9	45.8	N. SE.	214
" 25	29.695	41.0	32.3	74	8	37.9	46.8	SE. E.	318
" 26	29.923	39.5	32.6	78	10	36.5	41.8	NE.	474
" 27	30.061	38.8	30.4	74	10	36.3	43.6	N.	354
" 28	30.062	39.7	28.5	70	10	37.2	44.3	NE. N. E.	185

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DEATH OF MR. MACGREGOR.—John Macgregor, Esq., late M.P. for Glasgow, died on the 23rd ult. at Boulogne. Mr. Macgregor, whose name unhappily became of late so familiar to the public in connection with the disasters and ruin of the Royal British Bank, was born at Stornoway, in Ross-shire, in 1797. He was in early life placed in a mercantile establishment in the Canadas, where he remained several years. He was afterwards High Sheriff of Prince Edward Island, and a member of the Colonial Legislature. During Lord Melbourne's Administration he was employed by Government in commercial missions to Germany, Austria, Paris, and Naples; and was eventually made Secretary to the Board of Trade, which office he resigned to become M.P. for Glasgow in 1847. He continued to represent that city until very lately, when, in consequence of the failure of the British Bank, of which he had been the original Governor, and his own ill health, he vacated his seat. Amongst Mr. Macgregor's literary productions were "The History, Geography, and Resources of British America from the Discovery by Columbus to the year 1847;" "Commercial Statistics;" and "The History of the British Empire from the Accession of James I."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Alfred left Geneva last week, on his way through Switzerland to Gotha, where he is going to spend a few weeks on a visit to his uncle, the reigning Duke. On leaving Geneva he presented the hospital with 2500*fr.*

The Empress Dowager of Russia landed at Civita Vecchia on the 22nd ult., and set out for Rome on the following day.

The King of Naples has prohibited country students from enrolling themselves in the Naples University. The measure has excited immense dissatisfaction.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received the Order of the Golden Fleece from the Queen of Spain.

On the invitation of a deputation from Birmingham—consisting of the Mayor, ex-Mayor, and several of the Aldermen—the Duke of Cambridge has consented to take part in the inauguration of the public Park, presented to the borough by Lord Calthorpe.

The religious marriage of young M. Pereire, son of M. Isaac Pereire, with Mlle. Fould, daughter of the notary, took place last week, at the Jews' synagogue, in the Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth.

Mr. Bright has arrived at Verona from Venice, whence he intends to proceed to Milan, Turin, and thence to Switzerland, visiting, on his way the Lakes of Como and Maggiore. The *Manchester Examiner* states that Mr. Bright is expected to return to England about midsummer, and that his health continues steadily to improve.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria are to leave Vienna for Pesh in the Imperial steam-yacht *Adler* on the 4th inst. Their suite and a detachment of the Guard are to precede them on the 30th, and about one hundred horses—amongst them the eight cream-coloured ones employed on State occasions. Their Majesties are to make a solemn entrance into Pesh.

Letters from Trincomalee, of March 10, published in the *Ceylon Observer*, report the arrival of his Excellency Sir Henry Ward at that place, on the 6th of that month. We regret to learn that Sir Henry was not in the enjoyment of good health.

The members of the military commission sent by the Emperor of Russia to visit the military establishments and fortresses in France are now in Paris. The commissioners are Lieutenant-Colonel von Behrens, of the Staff; Colonel Anikoff, of the Engineers; and Lieutenant-Colonel Albinski, of the Artillery. They have been authorised by the Emperor to visit Algeria, whither they will proceed after concluding their mission in France.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Massey, the new member for Salford, will move the Army Estimates in his stead; and will, in all probability, be his successor as Secretary of War.

The Archduke Maximilian, the new Governor-General of Lombardy, arrived at Milan on the afternoon of the 19th ult., and intends remaining there four or five weeks. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities and the municipality, and he proceeded at once to the palace by the Great Corso, which was lined on both sides by the troops of the garrison. All the windows were decked with flags, &c., and a large crowd assembled to witness the cortège.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Moreira entertained at dinner, on Monday last, at their residence in Cavendish-square, his Royal Highness Don Juan Carlos de Bourbon of Spain, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Ministers of Sweden, Greece, and Mexico, their ladies, and a select circle of the diplomatic corps.

Captain Gordon, the defeated Tory candidate at the late election for Berwick, who is a perfect stranger to the place, has just offered to erect a new church without the walls of the town, at his sole expense!

The Russian Ambassador at Paris has authorised the Consul-General of Russia, who resides at the hotel of the Embassy, for the future to vider foreign passports for Russia, on the payment of a fee equal to that which foreign Consulates or Legations impose on Russian passports.

Professor La Harpe, of Geneva, has been deputed by the Geneva Evangelical Society to be a deputation to the approaching missionary anniversaries and other meetings in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

On Tuesday last the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and party from Trentham, visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition, and after going through the galleries and courts, and surveying the great hall, its nave and aisles, expressed themselves much gratified with the edifice, and its fitness for its great purpose.

The *Iberia*, contradicting the *Epoca*, which had designated M. Martinez de la Rosa as likely to be the new President of the Cortes, says that that post will be confided to M. Bravo Murillo.

On Monday last a statue of Grattan was taken into St. Stephen's-hall, of the new Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of being raised upon the pedestal set apart for it, next to that of Chatham, and directly opposite to that of Fox.

The review which is to take place on the 6th inst., in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine, will comprise all the troops of the guard and the army of Paris, or, in infantry and cavalry, 50,000.

A Royal decree has commuted the punishment of four persons condemned to death in Sicily for political causes into eighteen years' imprisonment in irons. Other acts of grace have been accorded on the same authority.

The Danish Ministry still remains unconstituted. Baron Scheel-Plessen has been invited to take the office of Minister for Holstein, vacated by M. Scheele; but refused unless the affair of the Duchies were first settled.

Mr. G. Romaine, who has been appointed Second Secretary to the Admiralty, vice Phinn, was the late Deputy Judge Advocate to the Forces in the East, and recently unsuccessfully contested the borough of Chatham.

Among the distinguished Russians now in France is the Chancellor of Sate, Prince George Wladimir Lyoff, an *attaché* of the Russian Minister of Marine, who arrived at Toulon on the 25th ult., with the object of studying the military system of France in the maritime ports.

It has been determined that the intended memorial of the late Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P. for Salford, shall consist of a monument over his tomb, in the Salford Cemetery, at New Barn, and of a bronze statue in the Peel Park, Salford. The commission for the statue has been given to Mr. Matthew Noble, and its cost will be 1000 guineas.

The Hague journals say that the Netherlands Minister at Paris is instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce and political relations with Ferouk Khan on the same basis as regards sundry points as that concluded with England.

The *Restauracion*, a Carlist journal, states that Count de Montemolin is about to publish a manifesto, in which he will make important declarations respecting his position and views.

The *Courrier de Paris* says that M. de Morny is positively expected in Paris at the beginning of this month.

Mr. Henry Dunn, formerly secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, has retired, and is succeeded by Mr. Wilkes, who for the last ten years has represented the society in the north of England.

The death of the Duchess of Ragusa, which was announced by the French journals a few days since, is contradicted. She is, however, seriously ill.

The friends and supporters of Mr. Wynne declare it to be the intention of that gentleman to petition against the return of Mr. Somers for Sligo. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has been retained on his behalf.

Count Arnim, Ambassador of Prussia at Vienna, has returned to Berlin, on leave of absence, and will attend the sittings in the Upper House.

M. De Lesseps is busily engaged in visiting different members of the mercantile community in Liverpool in reference to the Isthmus of Suez Canal scheme.

The courier bearing the Anglo-Persian treaty arrived at Bagdad on the 27th of March, on his way to Teheran.

Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Ambassador, has left Paris for Madrid, to take his seat in the Senate.

The Diet of Gotha have petitioned for a complete union with Coburg; but it was believed the Coburg Diet would oppose the plan.

A Railway Literary Institute has been founded at Worcester for the benefit of the persons employed on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. A banquet, attended by about 300 persons, took place last week in celebration of its foundation.

By the latest advices from China we learn that the shipments of tea were 51,500,000 lb. against 68,800,000 lb. last year to this date; and of silk 60,600 bales, against 32,432 last year.

The Ottoman Government has issued an order by which English, French, and Austrian mail-steamer will be allowed to pass the Dardanelles at any time of the day or night.

A conducta, with £474,000 in silver, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th March; of which the greater portion, it is thought, would be immediately shipped for England.

SALE OF THE ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Much interest was excited on Thursday, at the Auction Mart, on this property being subjected to public competition. There was a large attendance, but it was some time before a bidding was made, when Mr. E. T. Smith commenced with an offer of £5000. The biddings progressed in five hundreds to £10,000, and eventually the property was knocked down at the reserve price fixed by the Master in Chancery, viz., £11,000, to Mr. E. T. Smith, the enterprising manager of Drury-lane Theatre. It is rumoured that Mr. Smith intends to take advantage of the present season and open the building as a Cirque Française.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making the testimony of an Atheist a legal tender in the courts of that State.

Eleven bakers in the town of Mons have been suspended by the Prefect for not having a sufficient supply of flour in their shops.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money business transacted in National Stocks this week has been very moderate, and the operations for Time have continued limited. The demand for discount accommodation has considerably increased, and the Directors of the Bank of England have declined to make advances upon Stock for longer periods than seven days. This determination has led to very full rates, and in Lombard-street sixty days' paper has not been done under 6½ per cent; whilst four months' bills have been refused, except at 6½ to 6¾ per cent. This stringency in the Money Market may be partly traced to the introduction of the new Russian railway scheme into the Stock Exchange, and the prospect of a further rise in the minimum rate by the Bank of England.

Although the exchanges both from India and China are unfavourable, there has been very little inquiry for silver, owing, we presume, to the large supplies of that metal known to be on passage from Mexico. On Continental account scarcely any gold has been withdrawn from the Bank; but nearly £150,000 in silver has been imported from France and Belgium, in return for a portion of the gold shipped a short time since.

We understand that the Russian Government have removed the prohibition on the export of gold. The last exchanges show a large profit here; but our impression is that the measure—which may be speedily rescinded—is a mere *ruse* to support the gigantic railway scheme.

The particulars of the bill for increasing the capital of the Bank of France have come to hand; and it now transpires that the £4,000,000 of new capital are to be handed over by the Bank to the Government in four equal quarterly instalments, within one year, the former receiving in exchange Three per Cent Rentes, which are to be transferred to it from the National Sinking Fund. The rate of interest to be paid by the State is 4 per cent; and the late advances made to the Government are to be renewed. This measure—which is justly viewed as a loan—has had a depressing influence upon the French Funds, and checks numerous operations in other quarters.

On the Continent money is comparatively scarce and dear. In Paris it is worth 6, and at Hamburg 7, per cent. At Amsterdam the rate is 4, in Belgium 3½, per cent. The latter, however, is not a speculative market. We have to announce the stoppage of the bank of Messrs. Vallé and Co. of Paris and Havre; but the liabilities of the establishment are not heavy.

Much inactivity prevailed in the Consol Market on Monday, and the quotations were rather drooping. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 91½; Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92½; Ditto, for Account, 93 2½; New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91¾; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98½. Bank Stock was 213 to 214; and India Stock, 220 to 222. Very little change took place in the value of Stocks on Tuesday; but the market generally was flat. Bank Stock was 213 and 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91½; Consols for Transfer, 92½; Ditto for Account, 93 2½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 15-16; Ditto, 1880, 2½; India Bonds, 4s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 5s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bonds, 98½. Prices on Wednesday were barely supported, and the market continued heavy.—Bank Stock marked 213; the Reduced Three per Cents were 91½ to 91¾; Consols for Money, 92½ to 92¾; Ditto for Account, 92½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 1880, 2 7-16; Ditto, 1885, 23-16; India Bonds, 4s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½. Thursday was "pay day" in the Stock Exchange, and rather a large failure was reported. The transactions in Home Stocks were only moderate, yet prices ruled somewhat firmer, especially towards the close. The Three per Cents, for Money, were 92½; for the Account, 93 2½; the Reduced were 91½; and the New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, March, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and June, 5s. to 1s. dis.; India Bonds, 3s. dis.; Bank Stock, 212½ to 214. On Friday the Stock Exchange was closed; consequently, no business was transacted in it.

The Peruvian Government have issued a notification to the effect that an additional 2 per cent has been assigned to the sinking fund of the Anglo-Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debt, to take effect from next year. Extraordinary redemptions are promised, provided the income of the country will permit them. The business doing in most Foreign Securities this week has been moderate; in the quotations, however, we have no material change to notice. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99½ to 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Ecuador Provisional Land Warrant, 4; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent Deferred, 6½; Guatemala Five per Cents, 56; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 54½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 41; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Turkish Six per Cents, 93½; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Danish Three per Cents, 85½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 101½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have sold as follows:—Australasia, 89; Bank of London, 52; London and County, 30; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 46½; National Provincial of England, 79; Oriental, 40½; Ottoman, 14½; Union of Australia, 58½; and Union of London, 25½.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled dull. In the general quotations, however, very little change has taken place. Canada Company's Bonds have been done at 151; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 93½; General Steam Navigation, 25½; London General Omnibus, 4½; National Discount Company, 4½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 10; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67½; Royal Mail Steam, 66½ all; Scottish Australian Investment, 12½; London Docks, 102; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; East London, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 25½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; Hungerford Bridge, 8.

Considerable flatness has been observed in the Railway Share Market, and prices have had a downward tendency. The "calls" for the present month are heavy—viz., £1,044,845. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 69½; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 37½; East Lancashire, 96½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33; Great Northern, A Stock, 86; Ditto, B Stock, 122; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100½; Great Western, 66½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101; London and Brighton, 110½; London and North-Western, 105; Ditto, Eighth, 2½; London and South-Western, 101; Midland, 82½; North British, 42½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 85½; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 2½ dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 40; Ditto, York, 64; Scottish Central, 106½; Scottish North-Eastern, 26; South-Eastern, 74½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 13½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 106½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Northern and Eastern, 55.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent, 61½; Great Western Four per Cent, 85; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Midland Consolidated, 132; North British, 101; North-Eastern—Berwick Four per Cent, 91; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; South Wales, 86.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 13½; East Indian, 108½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 65; Great Western of Canada, 24½; Ditto, New, 104.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 12½; Eastern of France, 31½; Northern of France, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 59; Pacific and San Francisco, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½; Southern of France, 31½.

Mining Shares have continued dull. Alfred Consols have marked 20½; Great Wheel Alfred, 68; North Wheel Basset, 214; Wheel Mary Ann, 46½; General, 14½; Linares, 7; and United Mexican, 34.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, April 27.—The show of English wheat samples in to-day's market was only moderate, and the demand for all kinds ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the supply of which was seasonably good, moved off somewhat freely, and prices generally were well supported. Floating cargoes were held at extreme rates. Good English barley was very scarce, and the turn dealer, on former terms, as well as foreign, were firm in price. Malt sold, to a moderate extent, on former terms. We were seasonably well supplied with oats, in which a good business was passing, at 6d. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were in good request, at an improvement in value of 1s. per quarter. The flour trade ruled steady, and country marks were rather dear.

April 29.—The trade generally was slow, at Monday's prices. *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 67s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 50s.; rye, 33s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 38s.; malt, 40s. to 47s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 75s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 69s. to 76s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s. to 29s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 28s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 27s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 36s. to 37s.; maple, 38s. to 39s.; white, 38s. to 39s.; bellows, 23s. to 24s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 52s. to 55s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 41s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 41s. per 280 lb. American flour, 28s. to 34s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Fine clover seed moved off steadily, at very full prices, but inferior parcels rule dull. Canary is considerably dearer. In other seeds, as well as cakes, only a limited business is passing. *Lined.*—English crushing, 68s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 67s. to 69s.; ben 92

seed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 86s. to 88s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 43 10s. to 45 10s.; ditto, foreign, 49 10s. to 410 10s.; rape cakes, 43 10s. to 45 10s. per ton. Canary, 72s. to 84s. per quarter.

Break.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d. of household bread, 6d. to 7½d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 53s. 2d.; barley, 43s. 7d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 33s. 9d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 54s. 4d.; barley, 45s. 10d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 33s. 0d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 39s. 0d.

English Grain Sold last week.—Wheat, 98,343; barley, 20,600; oats, 11,834; rye, 81; beans, 5237; peas, 666 quarters.

Tea.—Although the decrease in the shipments of tea from China, compared with last year, amounts to 16,370,000 lbs., our market is well supplied with samples, and the demand rules inactive, at about last week's currency. Common sound congou is quoted at 12½d. to 12¾d. per lb.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw sugars continue in good request, and in some instances prices have advanced 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has sold at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9s.; Demerara, 52s. 6d. to 60s.; Jamaica, 52s. to 57s.; St. Vincent's, 51s. to 53s. 6d.; Grenada, 51s. to 51s. 6d.; Mauritius, 51s. to 56s. 6d.; Bengal, 53s. to 55s. 6d.; Benares, 53s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; Native Madras, 43s. to 45s. 6d.; and Havannah, 51s. to 54s. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 53s. to 58s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have sold steadily, at full quotations. Good ord. native Ceylon is worth 6½s. to 6½d. per cwt. *Rice.*—Our market is flat; but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The stock is about 41,000 tons.

Provisions.—The sale for Irish butter is slow, and late rates are barely supported. Foreign is in good supply and heavy request, at 8s. to 10s. per cwt. less money. English qualities have given way 4s. to 6s. per cwt., with a heavy market. There is a moderate demand for bacon, at about stationary prices. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—Our market is firm, and the quotations are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot, 36s. 3d.; April to June, 55s.; October to December, 51s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 29s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine is rather dearer. American spirits, 41s.; English, 40s.; rough, 10s. 3d. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a moderate demand for rum, and prices are supported. Brandy is held for more money, and the finest old parcels are held at 17s. 4d. per gallon. Corn spirits unaltered.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; clover, ditto, £3 6s. to £3 0s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 8s. per load.

Cattle.—Tanfield Moor, 13s.; Riddell, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Belmont, 15s. 3d.; Russell's Hutton, 16s. 6d.; South Hutton, 17s. 9d.; Stewart's, 18s.; Caradoc, 16s.; Hough Hall, 15s. 9d.; Kelcol, 16s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops of last year's growth are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kinds ruled dull.

Wool.—The public sales of Colonial wool have commenced slowly. In the private contract market very little is doing, at almost nominal quotations.

Potatoes.—The best samples are in request, at from 130s. to 180s. per ton. Other kinds move off slowly, at 90s. to 115s. The supplies continue moderate.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of all kinds of stock have been on the increase, and the trade generally ruled less active, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, in the wool, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; lamb, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lb. to sink the offal.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The trade has continued inactive, at barely last week's prices. Beef, from 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

24th Foot: Ensign F. S. Terry to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. GAME, Caldwellham, Sussex, corn dealer and sheep and cattle salesman.—J. C. OUSTON, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn, wine, and spirit merchant.—F. BENNETT, Oldbury, Worcestershire, and West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron and coal master.—W. P. WALSH, Branksley Island, Dorsetshire, and Little Abington-street, Westminster, brick and tile maker.—J. HADY, Nottingham, miller.—S. and N. HUNTER, Hartlepool, Durham, anchor manufacturers.—P. DENNISON, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer and provision dealer.—H. C. CALDWELL, Nottingham, scrivener.—W. NASH, St. John-street, Smithfield-barn, licensed victualler.—T. H. GRIFFITH, Worcester, coal dealer.—J. H. RICHES, Cardiff, carrier and boat-owner.—E. CLARKE, Newport, Monmouthshire, potter.—E. STEPHENSON, Darenty, Northamptonshire, iron and brass founder.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. OWEN, Liverpool, Joiner.

BANKRUPTS.

E. B. SMALL, Fonthill-place, Clapham-road, plumber.—J. BRUCE, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, grocer.—T. HARRISON, Harrietsham and Maidstone, Kent, coal merchant.—W. P. GARRARD, Little Tower-street, City, wine and spirit merchant.—H. M. ADDEY, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and 29, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, bookseller.—A. HINTON, Birmingham, druggist.—G. A. HEWITT, Derby, druggist.—W. TARKER and J. AUDUS, Selby, Yorkshire, potato merchants.—C. PARKER, Leeds, grocer.—H. and B. WALCHER, Alfreton, Derbyshire, druggists.—R. McLEAN and J. McLEAN, Hulme, Manchester, builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. CRAIG, Glasgow, wine merchant.—R. MARSHALL, Whitehill, Lanarkshire, farmer.—P. BALFOUR, Dundee, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Penn Hall, near Wolverhampton, the wife of Henry John Marten, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 14th of March, at Hoshangabad, East Indies, the wife of Lieut. Douglas Stanien, 28th M.N.L., of a daughter.
On the 27th ult., in Bray, co. Wicklow, the wife of Joseph Bourk, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Crown-court, London, by the Rev. Charles Gibson, Minister of the parish of Lomway, James Wilkinson Gordon, Esq., of Cairnes, Aberdeenshire, to Alexandrina Jane, daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Forbes, Morayshire, and widow of David Hay, Esq., of Westerton, Lieutenant, 6th Madras Light Cavalry.
On the 28th ult., at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. H. Beattie, Henry D. Davies, Esq., of Spring Grove House, Middlesex, to Harriet C. Macgregor, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Henderson, H.E.I.C.S.
On the 23rd April, at St. Paul's Church, Seacombe, by the Rev. E. Roberts, William Singlehurst, Esq., of Liverpool, to Ellen Addison Gibson, youngest daughter of John Gibson, Esq., Fort View, Egremont, Cheshire.
On the 29th ult., at Trent Church, East Barnet, by the Rev. Messrs Thomas, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Clairmont Skrine, B.A., Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Glasgow, to Elizabeth Gordon Clark, eldest daughter of the late James Macgregor, Esq., M.D., of Kingston, Jamaica.
On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Mr. Sugden, Alfred Darley Clark, Esq., of Fareham Lodge, St. John's-wood, to Rosina, second daughter of Thomas King, Esq., of Park-villa, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, in his 58th year, R. H. Evans Esq., late of Pall-mall, London, where he was extensively known and respected for more than fifty years as a book auctioneer, and for his extensive knowledge of old and scarce books.
On the 12th of March, being killed by a railway accident in Canada West, Arthur Henry Godfrey, Esq.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE election of the Grand Master of the Freemasons takes place in March, and his installation on the last Wednesday in April; on the last day he appoints



THE LIFE-BOAT OF THE "TAGUS" TAKING A ROPE TO THE WRECK OF THE "MARTIN LUTHER" EMIGRANT SHIP.

WRECK OF "THE MARTIN LUTHER" EMIGRANT SHIP.

Of the total wreck of this vessel, and the providential rescue of the passengers, some particulars appeared in our Journal of last week. We are now enabled to illustrate the scene, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Cartwright, of the *Tagus*, who was mainly instrumental in the rescue. The accompanying details are abridged from the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*:—"The *Martin Luther* was a vessel of 1240 tons register, belonging to Mr. Duncan Gibbs, of Liverpool, and was commanded by Thomas J. Gordon. She left Liverpool for Quebec on Thursday, the 9th of April, at about noon, having on board 498 men, women, and children, as passengers. Her crew numbered forty. The wind was about south, with a light breeze. On Friday afternoon the vessel got a nice breeze from the north, which carried her fairly into the Channel. On Saturday the wind increased to a gale, and the ship rolled heavily in a heavy sea. When in lat. 8 deg. N., long. 49 deg. W., the wind being still northerly, squalls came on, and hail and sleet fell. On Sunday she was under double-reefed topsails and reefed foresail; and at eight o'clock p.m., through the rolling of the ship, she lost her fore and maintopgallant masts. Sail was reduced during the night, and on Monday morning she was under a single close-reefed topsail, when, the weather yardarm of the foresail getting adrift, the boatswain, John Westwood, and seven seamen, were sent aloft

to secure the sail. While they were so engaged, the continued and increased rolling of the ship caused her to carry away the main and fore topmast and foreyard, the boatswain and four of the seamen being carried overboard with the wreck. This was at five o'clock on Monday morning, when the ship was drifting so fast to leeward that no assistance could be rendered the poor fellows. They were seen for some minutes battling with the waves, and then all was over. The mainmast had then to be cut away, the mizenmast going at the same time; and, in fact, all her gear had to be cut away to get clear of the wreck. She may be said to have been at this time a dismantled vessel, for the foremast was now alone standing. The vessel continued to drift rapidly to leeward, and efforts were made by the captain and crew to get up jury staysails and foresail to keep the vessel under steerage way, but without avail. The only sail she could set was her fore staysail. Up to this time she lost two life-boats, and a third one was damaged.

"On Tuesday morning the condition of the ship was not at all improved. She was still drifting towards the coast of France, and in eight or ten hours more she must go on shore. The remaining boats on board were totally unfit to render them assistance in case she should go on shore, and the only hope now remaining was that some vessel might pick them up. At about the eleventh hour the Peninsular mail steamer, *Tagus*, Captain Christian, bound for Southampton with the homeward mails, hove in sight. The *Martin Luther* had been descried

by the *Tagus* on the port bow, and Captain Christian immediately made for her, and lowered the life-boat in charge of Lieut. Cartwright, R.N., of Plymouth, the Admiralty agent on board the *Tagus*, in charge of the mail-bags, who nobly volunteered to proceed to the rescue of the distressed ship. The sea was running so high that the boat could not go alongside the *Martin Luther* without endangering the lives of the crew, and life-buoys were thrown from the latter vessel; but, in consequence of the slowness of the ship's progress through the water, the life-buoys got under the dead water of the stern of the ship, and could not be got at. However, after considerable difficulty and danger, some small lines were thrown to the boat, and the vessel was taken in tow, and Captain Christian determined upon making for Plymouth. Mr. Johnson, the third officer of the *Tagus*, and six men, accompanied Lieutenant Cartwright in the life-boat, and their conduct was exceedingly good. Considerable danger was again experienced in hoisting the boat on board the *Tagus* after the *Martin Luther* was taken in tow. The *Tagus* arrived at Plymouth at about noon on Wednesday, and, after landing her mails, she proceeded to Southampton. The emigrants showed the greatest gratitude towards those who had rescued them; and on the *Tagus* leaving the port they heartily cheered her, which the crew of the *Tagus* returned, and dipped her colours.

"On Thursday evening a meeting of the passengers was held at the Brunswick Inn, on the Barbican, when Captain Gordon was presented with a handsome silver cup for his energetic and humane conduct, accompanied by an address, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, on behalf of the other passengers."

Too much credit can scarcely be given to Lieutenant Cartwright, who, by getting a rope on board, and by his skill and conduct, at the hazard of his own life, was the main instrument, under Providence, of saving nearly 500 persons—men, women, and children—from almost inevitable destruction. Lieutenant Cartwright has received the thanks of the Admiralty, and was almost overwhelmed with the blessings and thanks of the rescued crew, among whom some have put up thanks to the Almighty in St. Andrew's Church at Plymouth.

It may be interesting to add that Lieutenant Cartwright (lately First Lieutenant of the *Orion*) is grandson of the inventor of the power-loom; and is great-nephew to Major Cartwright, the political Reformer, whose statue is placed in Burton-crescent.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

THIS fatal catastrophe took place on the 24th ult., shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, in Wolverhampton, at a fire-iron manufactory in Walsall-street, by which four persons were instantaneously killed, two others seriously injured, and no less than nine others more or less hurt. The manufactory was situated at the rear of buildings extending to the length of forty or fifty feet, used as a malthouse. The boiler which exploded was fixed against the rear wall of the malthouse premises, which were of three stories, and substantially erected. It was an egg-shaped vertical boiler, used to work a small engine which furnished power not only for the fire-iron manufactory, but also for a grindery and a wood-turning establishment in the rear. At the time of the catastrophe most of the persons engaged in these various processes were on the premises.

So great was the force of the explosion that nearly all that remains of either the malthouse or the fire-iron manufactory, above the level of the earth, is a large chimney, against which the boiler was affixed, and whose massive strength protected a small portion of the malthouse premises from total destruction, and saved the life of a man who happened to be engaged in that particular part of the building. All the rest is razed to the foundations. An immense quantity of bricks and spars of timber were hurled into the air by the explosion, and some fell through the roofs of buildings at a considerable distance. The body of the engineman was carried over a range of buildings in the rear, and fell into an innyard. An arm of another man was picked up near the cattle-market, having been projected over several streets. A large portion of the boiler found a lodgment in the pit in which the malt was steeped. The buildings used for the grindery, and the wood-turning place, were greatly shattered, and the roofs blown off. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt half a mile off, and produced the utmost consternation in the town.

The calamity, it is stated, was caused by the water in the boiler being allowed to get so low that the metal becoming red hot, a supply of cold water was poured in, and the explosion took place.

The accompanying Illustration, showing the remains of the workshops, and the site of the steam-engine, is from a photograph by Mr W. H. Dodds, Wolverhampton.



REMAINS OF THE MILL AT WOLVERHAMPTON, AFTER THE LATE EXPLOSION.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DODDS.



MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ENTERTAINMENT OF "ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS," REGENT-STREET.

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS.

MR. HENRI DRAYTON, the proprietor of the novel and elegant entertainment bearing the above title, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation de Paris, which he left with distinguished honours in the year 1848, and appeared successfully in the principal lyric theatres of France, Belgium, &c. He first visited England in 1850, and appeared with success at the St. James's Theatre, in conjunction with the French Opera, under the auspices of Mr. J. Mitchell.

Mr. Drayton's first appearance in English opera was at Drury Lane, in 1852, under the management of Mr. Bunn, in "Robert le Diable," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Fidelio," &c. Mr. Drayton is essentially a dramatic vocalist, individualising himself with the characters he represents; whether in singing or acting, he becomes *Bertram*, the *Duke*, or *Rocco*.

Mrs. Henri Drayton (formerly Miss Susanna Lowe) commenced her popularity as a prima donna in London, under the distinguished management of Miss Romer, in 1853. Her first appearance in the "Sonnambula," as *Amina*, stamped her as a lady possessing extraordinary histrionic and vocal ability; and this flattering verdict was

more than verified by her débuts in the entire repertoire of English Opera and translations for five successive seasons. A pupil of Mr. Drayton, and subsequently of Signor Schira, she has fully sustained her position as prima donna at the St. James's and Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

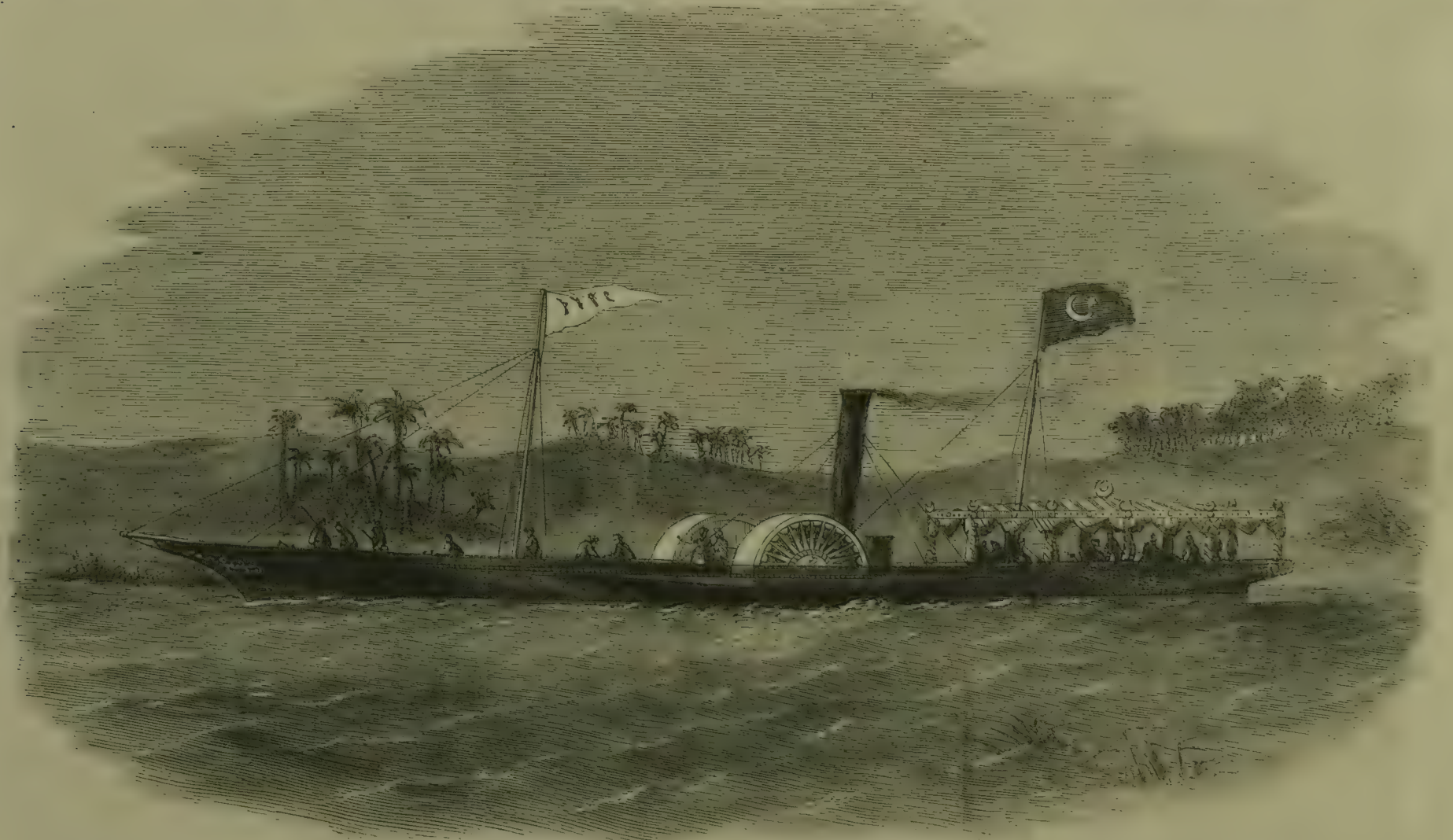
Mr. Drayton's energy and enterprise have supplied in a great measure the void made by the non-existence of a national lyric stage; and while he, with his pen and the joint co-operation of his clever *sposa*, have made themselves a home (and, we think, a lucrative one) in their elegant drawing-room at the Regent Gallery, he has done more—he has given us a series of "Drawing-room Operas" (a sketch from one of the most effective of which, "Never Despair," we have engraved), with original *libretti* and original music of English composers. The songs, airs, duets, &c., are inimitably rendered by them, accompanied by their able pianist, Mr. W. G. F. Beale.

NEW STEAM SPORTING YACHT FOR PRINCE HALEM PACHA.

THIS beautiful miniature Steam Yacht, which has just been completed by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Campbell, and Co., of London-

yard, Isle of Dogs, left their premises last week for Alexandria. She is intended to convey the Pacha and his suite up the shallow and intricate passages of the river Nile on pleasure and shooting excursions; consequently it is necessary that the draught of water, when loaded, should not exceed eighteen inches, at the same time speed being required with a small horse-power. The vessel is constructed very flat in midships, but possesses fine lines in the bow and stern.

She was built from designs by Mr. T. Smith, naval architect, her dimensions being as follow:—Length between the perpendiculars, forty-five feet; beam, five feet six inches; depth, three feet five inches; burden in tons, Nos. 6 66-94; length over all, fifty-one feet; displacement, at eighteen inches, six tons two cwt.; weight of boat, fitted complete, three tons. The engines were made by Mr. Stewart, of the Blackwall Iron Works, Blackwall, and is a five-horse power oscillating condensing engine, with a cylinder of ten and a half inches diameter, and a stroke of fourteen inches. The engine and boiler occupy but little space, having the cylinder and air-pump placed directly under the shaft. The whole weight of engine and paddle-wheels is fifteen cwt.; the weight of boiler, with water and coals, thirty-five cwt., making a total weight of fifty cwt.; complete length of engine and boiler space, thirteen feet.



NEW STEAM SPORTING YACHT FOR PRINCE HALEM PACHA.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

N.B.—A splendid 8½-octave (walnut-tree) PIANOFORTE, belonging to the same gentleman, may be had with or without the furniture, price 22 guineas.

To be seen at
LEWIN CRAWCOCK AND COMPANY'S,
Upholsterers,
Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

into the Order; and all the sons of that Monarch, save only the late Duke of Cambridge, were members, and took great interest in promoting it. At one period there were two Grand Lodges in England—one termed the Modern Masons, presided over by George, Prince of Wales; and the other the Athol Masons, presided over by Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of our present Sovereign. In 1813 was established a reunion of the two bodies, under the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master. His Royal Highness, who is said to have been well versed in the mysteries of the Order, was annually re-elected, and presided over it till his death, in 1843. The Earl of Zetland was chosen to succeed his Royal Highness, and has remained its Grand Master. We believe these are extraordinary exceptions to the rules of the fraternity, as no one can be the Master of a private lodge for more than two years consecutively. Many of our young nobility have, within the last three years, been admitted into the Order, (chiefly, we believe, at Oxford), who take great interest in the institution; and among others the Earls of Carnarvon, Cowper, Durham, and Lincoln; Lords Goderich, Leigh, Methuen, Skelmersdale, Andover, North, Villetort, and several other heirs to peerages. Hence it is expected that ere long the old custom of the three years' duration of the office of Grand Master will be returned to.

The Earl of Zetland has, we believe, given great satisfaction when presiding over this numerous and influential body; but, as he resides a great portion of the year on his estates, Aske Hall, and Upleasham, in Yorkshire, his attendance has not been so regular as the fraternity desire. When we consider that this body enrolls among its members very many gentlemen of the learned professions—law, physic, and divinity—it requires no small amount of talent and ability in a chief to give perfect satisfaction; indeed, all allow that it would be difficult to find another to preside and govern so well as the Earl of Zetland. The Earl of Yarborough, who has been for many years the Deputy Grand Master, has, in consequence of long-continued ill health, resigned his office, to the regret of every member of the Order; his kindness, courtesy, and liberality having endeared him to all. Lord Panmure has been appointed to succeed him.

The Engraving is from an excellent full-length portrait, life-size, by Grant, which fills one of the spaces in the Freemasons' Hall. It has just been capitally engraved by Shenton.

THE

MAY QUEEN AND HER GARLAND, GLATTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(FROM A DRAWING BY CUTHBERT BEDE.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the "times are altered" from what they were in Goldsmith's day, and that "trade's unfeeling train" has "usurped the land," and put to flight many of the picturesque old customs that won for our country the name of "Merry England," yet the May-day festival is still observed in some of the nooks and corners of our isle. Its ceremonials vary according to local customs. In Cornwall it is the "dipping-day," when those who do not sport a piece of "May" in their hats or button-holes are squirted upon with syringes, or visited with an impromptu *douche* bath. In a few—very few—villages they retain the true May-day merrymaking, so dear to poets and painters, and

Dance about the maypole, and in the hazel copse,

Till Charles's Wain comes out above the tall white chimney-tops.

Our Illustration represents May-day as it is observed in the village of Glatton, in Huntingdonshire, and depicts a veritable "Queen o' the May," together with her attendants and "garland." The drawing from which it is made was sketched from the life by Cuthbert Bede, who has given the following description of the Huntingdonshire May-day customs:—

"The garland, which in Norfolk is a hoop wreathed with flowers, is of a pyramidal shape, and in this respect resembles the old 'milkmaid's garland.' It is composed of crown-imperials, tulips, anemones, cowslips, kingcups, daffodils, meadow orchis, wall-flowers, primroses, lilacs, laburnums, and as many roses and bright flowers as the season may have produced. These, with the addition of green boughs, are made into a huge pyramidal nosegay, from the front of which a gaily-dressed doll stares vacantly at her admirers. This doll is intended to represent Flora. From the base of the nosegay hang ribbons, handkerchiefs, pieces of silk, and any other gay-coloured fabric that can be borrowed for the occasion. The garland is carried by the two maids of honour to the May Queen (her Majesty, in respect of a train, being like the old woman cut shorter, of the nursery song), who place their hands beneath the nosegay and allow the gay-coloured streamers

sive language of pantomime, 'now the fun begins.' The balls are thrown backwards and forwards over the rope and garland; and, if Flora's nose should be damaged by a bad shot, why, it is no more than Flora might expect for exposing herself in the very heat of the fire. Games are then instituted: 'I spy,' 'Tick,' 'Here we go round the mulberry bush,' 'Thread the needle,' 'What have I apprenticed my son to?' 'Blind man's buff,' &c.; in all of which her Majesty, having laid aside her crown (and bonnet), and cares of state, frolics 'the maddest, merriest' of all. Perchance the village shoemaker (who is always a musician) may permit his household band to be in attendance, when 'the tuneless pipe,' or 'harsh-scraped violin,' will wind up the May-day sports with a dance, and send the Queen o' the May to bed, wearied out indeed, but happier than some Queens whose crowns have been of gold and jewels, and whose dominion has extended to the uttermost ends of the earth."



THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND, GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

to fall towards the ground. The 'garland' is thus some six feet in height.

"The sovereignty of 'the Queen o' the May' is not hereditary, but elective; her Majesty being annually chosen by her schoolfellows on the morning of May-day, and dethroned in the evening. Her chief symbol of sovereignty is a parasol of the antiquated umbrella pattern, which she bears with grace and dignity. Moreover, she weareth white gloves, and carrieth a bag in which a white pocket-handkerchief is displayed, and in which she will place all pecuniary donations. She has a white veil; too; in front of her dress is her bouquet, and around her bonnet is her crown—a coronal of flowers. That Odd Fellow's ribbon and badge (the property of the village shoemaker) which now ornaments the 'garland,' last May-day was hung around her Majesty's neck—the substitute for the ribbon of the Garter. You may be quite sure that her Majesty is dressed in her very best finery, and has put on that white frock for the first time since last summer. Observe, too, her white stockings and 'sandall'd shoes': it is fortunate for her that it is a fine day, and dry under foot; for otherwise she would feel the need for the brogues of her every-day life. Let us hope that she will have as merry a day as had Tennyson's May Queen.

"Preceding the two maids of honour with their garland, and followed by her female attendants, her Majesty makes the tour of her native place, and, at the various houses of the gentle and simple, exhibits the charms of Flora and the garland. If, as is commonly the case, the Regal procession is composed of school children, they sing such songs as may have been taught them. It is then usual for those of her Majesty's subjects who do not wish their loyalty called in question to make a pecuniary present to the May Queen, who forthwith deposits it in her pocket-handkerchief bag of tribute, in order to meet the expenses of the coronation banquet. This feast will take place in the school-room, or in some large-roomed cottage, at the fashionable tea hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time her Majesty, who has been somewhat wearied with the morning's procession, will be graciously pleased to condescend to sit down in the midst of her loving subjects, and will probably quaff ten (at the least) of those cups that cheer but do not inebriate, and will consume plum-cake and bread-and-butter in proportion. If the votive offerings have been large, the tea-table delicacies are increased by the luxurious addition of peppermint-drops, brandy-balls, toffy, and other kinds of 'suck.' When her Majesty and suite have consumed as much of the tea, and cakes, and goodies, as human energies will permit, they pocket the relics of the sweets, and then proceed to disport themselves by 'Throwing at the Garland.'

"A cord has been drawn from chimney to chimney, or from tree to tree, across the village street. From the centre of the cord hangs a hoop of flowers, and in the centre of the hoop is suspended the doll Flora. Balls have been purchased with a portion of the morning's gifts, the boys are permitted to join in the sports, and, in the expressive

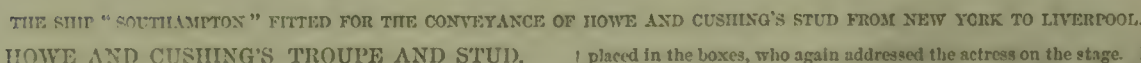


THE MAY QUEEN AND HER GARLAND, AT GLATTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.



LAUNCH OF H.M. SCREW STEAM SHIP OF WAR THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN," 131 GUNS, AT PORTSMOUTH—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The only thing that caused any regret whatever was the fact of the vessel going off the stocks a quarter of an hour sooner than was at first intended. Many persons were thus disappointed in seeing the launch, especially some thousands of those who went from London and other places by rail. These persons were found entering the Dockyard as the spectators of the launch were leaving; and a vast concourse of persons met at the gates, and for a time one party could not get out of the yard, nor the other get in. But it was not only strangers to the port who were thus disappointed: the Lieutenant-Governor and his daughter, Miss Breton, drove up just too late to see the launch; and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Seymour, who resides in the yard, barely arrived in time; and, indeed, the First Lord of the



A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—Madame Ristori, in her last appearance but one on the Viennese stage, astonished her audience by acting in an amusing scene, which, though it frequently occurs in Italy, is entirely new to English comedians. The scene, in a little comedy was entitled "Cio che piace alla prima attrice" (that which pleases the first to the principal actress). In this piece a lively and witty conversation was carried on by Madame Ristori from the stage with different friends scattered through the pit, who in their turn conversed with other friends.

As she lies in the water the *Royal Sovereign* presents a remarkably fine appearance. She is somewhat longer than the *Marlborough* and the *Wellington*, both of which lie within a few cables' length of her. The hull has a finer "entrance," and her lines are more pleasing than those of the other ships. The figure-head is a very excellent likeness of the Queen, and displays somewhat more of art than is usually to be found in works of this class. The stern is provided with spacious galleries, and the upper deck will afford one of the finest naval promenades. A walk of eight times round the upper deck will be within a few yards of a mile. Far down below the water-line is the immense hold, where the boiler and furnaces and motive power of the giant ship are to be placed. These engines are of 400-horsepower, have been manufactured by Messrs. Maudslay and Co., and they are now lying in the yard ready for being fitted as soon as the ship is towed into its berth. At present—without her engines, armament, or crew—the vessel draws about 20 feet of water. The weight of her guns, which are yet to be placed on board, is not less than 321 tons; the weight of the shot, allowing eighty rounds to each gun, will be 92,450 lb. for the 68s. and 291,840 lb. for the 32s. About 1000 tons of coal will be placed in her bunkers, and her furnace, boilers, and machinery, with water, will be nearly 1000 tons. When all these are on board, with the complement of officers and crew of something like 1000 men, the *Royal Sovereign* will draw about 26 feet of water.

AN IN-GRAIN MILLIONAIRE.—A Chicago paper states that one of the grain and produce firms in that city handled within the last year, in their business, 12,500,000 dollars, their cheques on a single bank amounting to 8,000,000 dollars; 5,250,000 bushels of grain passed through their hands.

VULGAR ERRORS.—With respect to the old newspaper cutting (reprinted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 18), at least one of the "errors" had some foundation. In Hastings, in 1695, eightpence was paid for two hedgehogs. The reward for a fox was one shilling. I am indebted for my information to the *Hastings News*.—J. G.

[illegible]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE personal constitution of the new Parliament has been very naturally the subject of much consideration and a great deal of conjecture. There has been a somewhat exaggerated view taken of the changes in the representation, as involving an infusion of untried men, and which in some quarters has created alarm. Very desolating pictures have been drawn of an undisciplined mob of unpractised legislators, under the unpractised guidance of a new Speaker, resolving the House of Commons into something no better than is presented to the world by a local legislature in a recent annexation of the United States. Now, in the first place, the number of members returned to the coming Parliament who had no seats in the last is one hundred and ninety, and of these between thirty and forty have formerly been in Parliament, and some of them are really what may be called old hands. In the next place, a large proportion of the new members are men of mature years, of business habits and experience in various callings in life, and can have little to learn in the way of order, regularity, and diligence; while the young and inexperienced are at least gentlemen, who, either by themselves or their friends, have been entered in the lists of the House of Commons as the best training-school for a man who means to do his work in the world. In all but a very few instances the choice of such a career indicates a consciousness of the possession of the intellect and the purpose for its requirements. It has been a fashion to say that it takes at least two Sessions to acclimatise a new member to the moral atmosphere of the House; but in laying down that axiom too little weight is given to the influence of the genius of the place. It is, besides, reversing the order of things to suppose that some hundred and twenty or thirty neophytes could leave the old mass instead of being speedily absorbed in it; even admitting that the merchants, barristers, railway directors, and men who have been directing the business of their own localities, who constitute the majority of recently-elected members, are a set of impracticable greenhorns. Let it be given that the new members possess, individually, the ordinary qualifications; that they have tolerably strong and enduring "physiques" (a property by no means to be overlooked); that they are moderately gifted with brains, and not wholly divested of worldly tact; and if they will, for a very short time, study and conciliate the requirements of a busy assembly bent, not upon theorising or oratorising, but solely on practical government, there is no reason to doubt but that in a month the most experienced observer of Parliament will find it difficult to detect any deficiencies or to note any material difference between the old House and the new—except in the matter of faces and voices.

In estimating probabilities with regard to the more or less rapidity with which new membership may be adapted into shape, it should be noted that the elections, however they have resulted in changes of men, have wrought no difference in the class from which members have been selected. There are but three tradesmen proper—that is men who start from their shops to go to the House—among them, and one of them has had a seat in Parliament before; while it need hardly be said of the working class, strictly so called, there has not been the slightest infusion. The material to work upon is therefore the same as ever; and if in past times a short apprenticeship has been found sufficient, after every general election, to bring the House up, we will not say to the mark, but to a certain standard of efficiency, there is little fear of our being now troubled with a plague of Parliamentary mediocrity.

A word or two on the new members, or at least on some of the more prominent among them, may not just now be out of place. Of the aristocracy proper, that is scions of the Peerage, there are about twenty among the new members. First on the list is Lord Althorp, who has succeeded in ousting a Conservative from the representation of South Northamptonshire. A host of associations naturally arise at the mention of that name, which was once the rallying-point of a great party in the State when borne by a man who, without genius, without even any striking ability, and who could not speak two consecutive words without stammering, by the mere force of high character and good sense led the House of Commons during one of the greatest political struggles which have occurred since the Revolution. The present Lord Althorp is only the nephew of Lord Grey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, being a son of the present Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Household. He is yet very young, having been born in 1832. He enters Parliament with all the prestige that can attach to a name, and his career will probably be watched. The new member for Hull has also a hereditary name to sustain, for people will be apt to expect something from a Lord Ashley. Running down the list, there is little to be said of the other Lords and Honourables on whom the eye falls in succession, except that the Hon. Captain Annesley has been in the Crimea; and so has Lord Dunkellin, where he was taken prisoner; besides which he is now with the Persian expedition; has been up in a balloon from Vauxhall; and will be Marquis of Clanricarde in due time. The return of Lord Ingestre for Stafford is noteworthy, inasmuch as this young nobleman, while a subaltern in the Life Guards, acquired a reputation as a student of political and social questions which bid fair to fit him for a careful and energetic public life. Merely naming the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Worsley as the sons of well-known public men, we may pass over the Bathursts, and Bursys, and Cavendishes, and Denisons, and Hays, and Curzons, whose sounding names dot thickly the roll of new members, and come to the next class in dignity. The Baronets figure in the new list to the number of seventeen or eighteen. Three of them—namely, Sir Edward Buxton, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Sir Harry Verney—have sat in previous Parliaments. Of the rest, the only one whom it is necessary to distinguish is Sir Arthur Elton, member for Bath. This gentleman has for some little time been an active member of that out-of-door congress of politicians which is always more or less in operation in this country; and has signalled himself as an advanced Liberal, of great breadth of view, and as a thoughtful exponent of certain politico-economic and social questions. The order of Knighthood is but poorly represented. Sir John Potter (famous for supplanting Mr. Bright at Manchester) and Sir Frederic Smith (an eminent military engineer, who sat for a short time in the last Parliament for Chatham, but was unseated on petition) comprising the list. In the table of precedence the learned professions are entitled to the next *pas*, and so it may be stated that there are eight or ten barristers recruited to the legal ranks of the House; but, as no less than eleven of that profession were ousted from their seats at the election, they can hardly be called an addition. First in rank and standing in the profession is Mr. Rolt, confessedly the second counsel at the Chancery bar; Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, Mr. Bovill, and Mr. K. Macaulay, are names of eminence in Westminster Hall; while Mr. A. W. Kinglake has a world-wide literary fame as the author of "Eothen." There are two Aldermen of the Corporation of London among the newly-elected members; namely, Alderman Copeland, a Parliamentary representative of many years' standing, who has regained his seat for Stoke-upon-Trent, and Sir Robert Carden, who has had the honour to defeat a member of the Government at Gloucester. There are some twenty officers of the Army who are now for the first time representatives of the people. The only really noticeable personages among them are General Windham, popularly called the "hero of the Redan," and General Thompson, the veteran Reformer, whose laurels have been for many years won in the field of politics rather than in those of warfare. The number of naval officers is small, and when one has mentioned Lord Clarence Paget, who rather distinguished himself before Sebastopol, the chronicle of more or less notabilities is exhausted.

In the last Parliament there were two Quakers, Mr. Bright and Mr. James Bell. Those gentlemen are among the rejected, but the sect is still represented by Mr. Charles Gilpin and Mr. Henry Pease. The traditional obstinacy of Quakerism has in many respects been compelled to yield to the conventionalities of the House of Commons. Mr. Bright is understood to have gladly availed him-

self of the opportunity afforded by his membership to drop the "thee" and the "thou" of his persuasion; and if he still adhered to the "coat" it was in a modified form, and in no other respect could one have traced in him any mark of the peculiarities of the Society of Friends. Long admixture with political life out of Parliament has worked similar effects on Mr. Charles Gilpin; and, certainly, any one who saw him appear on the hustings at Northampton would not have recognised, either in his costume or his phraseology, the slightest approach to Quakerism. Mr. Pease has a family right to mention, inasmuch as his brother was the first Quaker who sat in Parliament. He was one of the famous Peace Embassy to St. Petersburg in 1854.

A general review of the list of new members, apart from the above classification, does not afford much scope for remark. There is to be sure Mr. Caird, now member for Dartmouth, whose fame as an agriculturist and statistician has long been unquestioned. Mr. Coningham, who has gained a seat for Brighton, acquired some notoriety for having contested Westminster at the general election of 1852; but he has been still more signalled for his attacks on the system pursued in the conduct of the National Gallery of Pictures. Mr. Hanbury, as the successful candidate in a contest for Middlesex, may be entitled to mention on that account; but he has also acquired some notice from the fact that he is the third of an eminent firm of brewers whom constituencies have sent to the new Parliament, which has been thus generously supplied with Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. entire. Although not, strictly speaking, a new member, as he has sat in former Parliaments, Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope is a recruit of the election of 1857; and, for want of better, he may be placed among the number of notabilities, inasmuch as he is a shining light of Puseyism, and has proved his devotion to his opinions by setting aside a large sum from his annual income for the building and endowment of a church in which the principles of his sect are carried out in their fullest integrity. Mr. Torrens McCullagh, who has been, after several attempts, at length returned for Yarmouth, is not a Parliamentary novice; for as member for Youghal, some years ago, he strove hard to make himself a prominent personage in the House. During his enforced secession from Parliament it is understood that he has applied himself to amateur journalism with remarkable success. Among the new members who are old Parliamentarians may be mentioned Mr. Slaney, Mr. J. P. Somers, and Sir J. S. Trelawney. Each of these was distinguished in his way. Mr. Slaney was well known as an earnest and philanthropic advocate for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes; Sir J. S. Trelawney was an advanced philosophic Radical; while Mr. J. P. Somers was a striking and unimpeachable specimen of a class of Irish members, now nearly, if not altogether, extinct, under the combined influence of Father Mathew and the Encumbered Estates Court.

It will be seen that, considered as a whole, the new men, who have replaced some great, some most able, and many useful and efficient members of the last Parliament, are not of those who have been accustomed to fill the public eye, or of whom it can be confidently predicated that they will evolve high qualities as statesmen or legislators. Nevertheless, there at least is hope left with regard to those who are not known; and, however defective in many respects the constituencies of this country may be in the discharge of their duties, they are yet not altogether unworthy of so much faith as would induce us to believe that in substituting for nearly two hundred of their representatives other men they will not at least have supplied the Legislature on the average with an equal amount of good sense, good intention, and good character as that which they have withdrawn from it.

But, for good or for evil, in a few days the new Parliament will assemble for the dispatch of business. The early proceedings on such an occasion are uniform and simple. On the day appointed the House of Commons assembles, in a confused and uncertain manner, indicative of their being like sheep without a shepherd, and anxiously await a summons to the Upper House. There the Lord Chancellor and other Peers are appointed a Royal Commission; and in a short address they signify the pleasure of her Majesty that the Lords spiritual and temporal and her faithful Commons should forthwith proceed to the business of the nation, and to this end they desire that the representatives of the people should retire to their own House and choose a Speaker, without whom no regular communication can take place between the Throne, or the Upper House, and the House of Commons.

Long before this it has been known who is to be the choice of the House, and the gentleman in question usually takes his place in the first seat on the front bench below the gangway, doing his utmost to look serene and unconscious of his coming honours. The Clerk of the House presides on this occasion, and it is to him that the mover and seconder of the nomination of the Speaker address themselves. Supposing that there is no contest for the office—which it is anticipated will be the case on the present occasion—the speaking is in the first instance confined to the mover and seconder, and as soon as the vote of the House is taken they place themselves on each side of the elected Speaker, walk him up the floor, and hand him formally into the chair. The leader on the Ministerial side then makes a laudatory speech on behalf of the new chief officer of the House, and if the selection is unanimous the leader of the Opposition is equally gracious. The Speaker then returns thanks, and for that day the proceedings terminate. On the following day the Speaker appears in a Court costume, but without robes, and in a short wig; and in this guise he heads a procession of the House to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the Royal Commissioners are informed by him of the choice which the House has made of a Speaker, and he claims on their behalf all their ancient rights and privileges, especially including freedom of speech and exemption from arrest. The Lord Chancellor, in courteous terms, confirms, on the part of the Crown, the choice of the Commons, and again both Houses adjourn. For the next four or five days the Speaker sits from twelve o'clock to four to swear in members. This is a tedious and dispiriting operation. The House is dull and quiet to a degree—the stillness only interrupted occasionally by a call from the Speaker of "Members to be sworn, please to come to the table," when a sufficiently large batch has been got together to make the ceremony as imposing as possible, which is not much after all. At length, when all the members who have not signified their inability to attend have been sworn, there comes a day when, shortly before two o'clock, the Speaker, having for the first time assumed his full-bottomed wig and robes, is summoned to conduct the Commons once more to the Upper House, where the Speech from the Throne is delivered in the usual manner; the business of the Session then actually begins; and, all the extraordinary observances of a new Parliament having terminated, its individuality is lost, and the reign of routine once more begins.

SIR JOSHUA ROWE.—The Jamaica Legislative Council has unanimously passed a series of resolutions in record of its appreciation of the character and abilities of Sir Joshua Rowe, K.C.B., late Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor of the island, who has returned to England after nearly a quarter of a century's service in the colony. A portion of this time comprised a season of remarkable excitement and administrative difficulty; for Sir J. Rowe took office immediately after the rebellion, and presided during the transition periods when negro slavery became apprenticeship, and when the latter was succeeded by emancipation. The retiring Chief Justice has won golden opinions from the colonists, and his departure has been attended by their regrets.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.—The public allotment of the shares of the Russian Railways, states the *Nord*, was fixed to take place at St. Petersburg and other capitals on the 25th ult. The systematic and interested hostility of speculators and newspapers to the Russian Railway scheme (continues the Brussels organ of St. Petersburg) has hitherto had no other effect than to show more clearly than ever the immense advantages the shareholders, as well as Europe and Russia, will derive from that vast enterprise. The shares are everywhere so much in demand that it is to be expected that the applications for them will be far from being satisfied. Even in Austria, in spite of the tactics of the Austrian press, public opinion is favourable to the undertaking. The journals of Prague, and a letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, state that large sums have been subscribed in all the Austrian Empire, and particularly at Vienna. The *Ostdeutsche Post*, which attacks the enterprise with some bitterness, and menaces the shareholders with the miasma of the Putrid Sea, forgets that Russia is not Austria. If Russia, with the immense fertility of her soil, is even now, when the benefits of capital and the spirit of enterprise are unknown to her, the most productive country of Europe, what will she be when capital and enterprise shall have accomplished for her the miracles they have effected elsewhere?

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

IN presenting our readers with a series of portraits and biographical notices of Members and Associates of the Royal Academy just before the opening of the Annual Exhibition, we are anxious to state that we do not consider the present list in any way complete, or even the selection fully representative of the body from which our portraits are taken. Our readers will perhaps, therefore, understand that we give the present selection *en attendant*, hoping that later we shall be able to give another series. We are happy in having a large proportion of the class of Associates, inasmuch as, being the "rising men," greater curiosity is felt respecting them precisely as they are less known.

JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

This strictly classical, yet original, sculptor was born in 1790. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in Liverpool, and, like Chantrey, worked at that trade till, at his own entreaty, he was allowed to become a wood-carver. A visit to the works of Messrs. Francis, statuaries, elevated his ambition to be a sculptor; and the excellence of a model in wax which he executed when in his eighteenth year induced this firm to purchase his indentures and employ him themselves. He was now fortunate in obtaining the friendly interest of Roscoe, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship a subscription was raised sufficiently large to send him to Rome and support him there two years. In Rome he placed himself under Canova, and subsequently under Thorwaldsen, and the influence of both is apparent in his works. The great attractions and facilities in Rome for the study of plastic art have proved sufficient to retain him there almost throughout his professional career. Commencing with the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, and not long after that of Louis, King of Bavaria, he has enjoyed a rapid succession of commissions for ideal subjects. The Royal Academy elected him A.R.A. in 1833, and R.A. in 1836. We have no space to enumerate his poetical productions, but the following may be mentioned as among the more remarkable:—"Mars and Venus," "Cupid Disguised as a Shepherd Boy," "Hebe," "Sleeping Shepherd," "Sappho," "Proserpine," and "Aurora." The monumental statue of the Queen, with allegorical figures, and the Parliamentary statue of Sir Robert Peel have been recently erected—the first in the Prince's Chamber, in the new Houses of Parliament; and the second in Westminster Abbey. In his latest works Mr. Gibson has, following the precedent afforded by classic art—not to mention the thick coats of paint of Mediæval art—introduced a slight tinge of colour, but the practice is not adopted by his brother sculptors, and as a question of æsthetics is open to many objections.

PATRICK MACDOWELL, R.A.

We take the few following facts in the life of this highly poetical sculptor from a very interesting autobiography which appeared in the *Art Journal* for 1850. Mr. Macdowell was born at Belfast in 1799. Losses sustained in business caused his father's death prematurely, and his wife and only child were left in a great measure unprotected for. As early as eight years of age the schoolmaster of the boy-artist discovered him drawing on his slate; but fortunately this gentleman was also an engraver, and instead of chastisement gave him encouragement. When twelve years of age his mother brought him to England, and after two more years' schooling he was apprenticed to a coach-builder, from whom he was released at the end of four years by the bankruptcy of his master. Mr. Macdowell now happened to take a room in the house of a French sculptor named Chenu, from whom he learnt the rudiments of his art so successfully that he soon ventured upon taking a small studio of his own. He now competed successfully for a commission for a monument to Major Cartwright, but the funds proved inadequate for its execution. He was, however, intrusted with a work in marble shortly afterwards; and this, the "Girl Reading," and some large works executed for Mr. W. Beaumont, greatly enhanced his reputation, and secured him the rank of A.R.A. The generosity of Mr. Beaumont enabled him to visit Italy. At the end of eight months he returned, and completed his "Love Triumphant." To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve." The merit of these rendered them very prominent among the sculpture in the Great Exhibition of 1851, where they were all exhibited. In 1846 he was elected R.A. The genius of Mr. Macdowell, like that of Mr. Bailey, has certainly not met with due recognition, through the mismanagement which has attended nearly all the commissions and competitions for our public works.

SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ROSS, R.A.

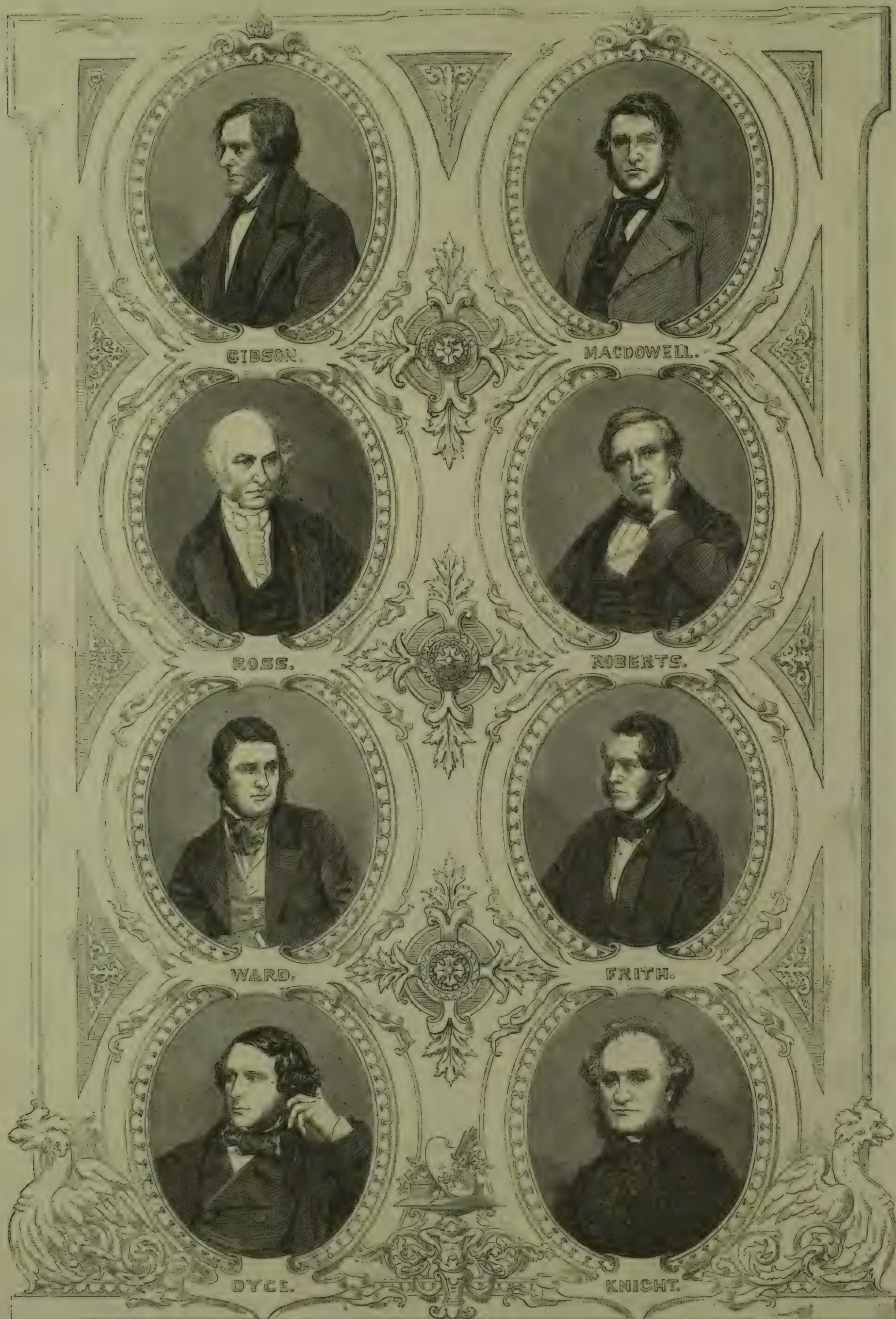
This courtly and exquisite miniature-painter was born in London, in 1794. The fact that his father was a miniature-painter and his mother an artist was favourable to the early development of his genius, and we consequently find him displaying remarkable precocity. At ten years of age he entered the Royal Academy as a student, and gained in successive years various prizes from the Society of Arts, and ultimately the gold medal of the Academy—Hilton being one of the unsuccessful competitors. For some time he worked at historical subjects, and upon a large scale, and to this may be attributed the unequalled excellence of the drawing of his miniatures. For, as Haydon says, "When a man who draws in large comes to paint in little, he compresses his knowledge; but a man who draws in little when he paints in large, but enlarges his ignorance." Sir W. Ross, with a freedom of touch unknown to the older masters, has worthily supported a branch of the arts in which we distinguished ourselves long before we achieved anything of note in any other; and in which the Exposition at Paris proved we are still pre-eminent. Sir W. Ross's portraits are most truthful in resemblance, refined in feeling and expression, and very delicate and transparent in colour. The miniatures of Thorburn have more force and depth, but there is a question whether these qualities do not more legitimately belong to painting in oil. The career of Sir W. Ross has been as prosperous as that of Lawrence, and he has painted a great portion of the Royal and aristocratic personages of his age and country. He was elected Associate in 1838, Academician in 1842, and was knighted the same year.

DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

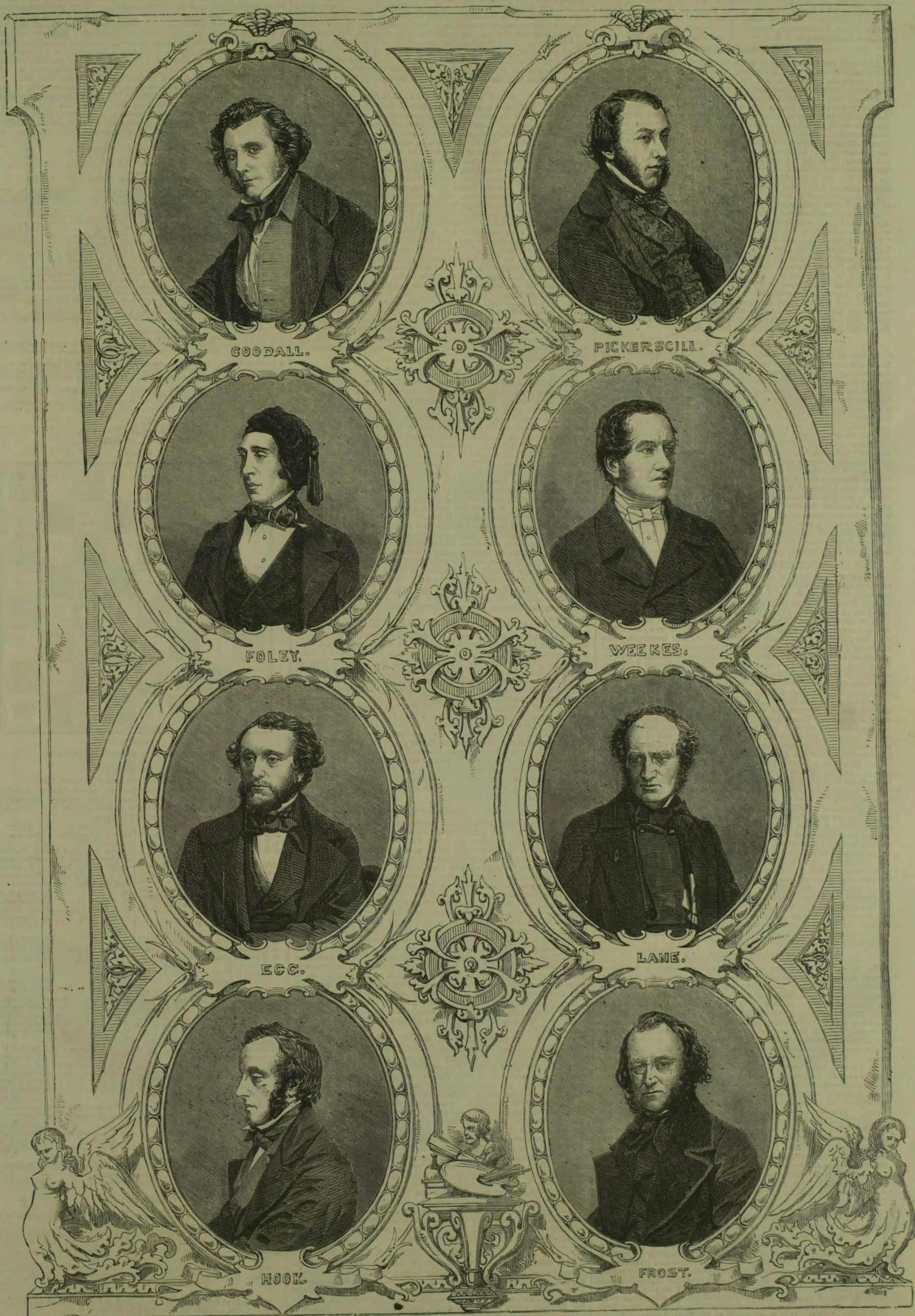
This cosmopolitan painter was born in Edinburgh, in 1796. He served his time along with Mr. D. R. Hay (the writer on theories of design and colour), to a house-painter. His first instruction in art he derived from the Trustees' Academy. In 1822 Mr. Roberts came to London, and we find him along with Mr. Stanfield painting scenes at Drury-lane Theatre. Subsequently, like Stanfield, he was for several years a member, and part of the time Vice-President, of the Society of British Artists. In 1830, he was elected by the Academy A.R.A.; and in 1841, to the full honours. Besides an extensive series of views in Scotland, we have had many large and noble oil-pictures from an immense number of sketches taken in France, Spain, and the Netherlands, in which the architecture, especially of the several countries, is most successfully treated. In proof of which, these works have been re-engraved in those countries, and are the only views of the kind known. The work which has, however, given him more than European reputation, is his "Sketches in the Holy Land, Egypt, &c.," lithographed by Louis Haghe, described by Dr. Croly, and published by Alderman Moon. It occupied the artist and engraver eight years, and is probably the largest work of the kind, produced by private enterprise, ever published. The magnificent "Interior of St. Peter's," at Rome, exhibited last year, was only one of a long series of equally imposing works.

EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A.

By his original choice of subjects, in which the social life of the past is represented more often than the political, this popular painter has enlarged the boundaries of historical painting. Born in 1816; at eighteen he was admitted student of the Royal Academy, and two years after visited Rome, and remained there three years. On his way home he studied fresco, under Cornelius, a few months in Munich. Regular academic study seems, however, to have been uncongenial to his taste; his attempt at "high art" in the competition of 1843 being unsuccessful, and it was only in this year that the favourable notice taken of his "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," confirmed him in his present style. "Dr. Johnson in the Ant.-room of Lord Chesterfield," painted in 1845, at once gave Mr. Ward the reputation he has since so ably supported by such works as the following:—"The Fall of Clarendon," "The South-Sea Bubble," "Highgate Fields During the Great Fire," "James II. Receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," "Charlotte Corday Led to Execution," and the "The Last Parting of Marie Antoinette and her Son," exhibited last year. In 1852 he was commissioned to paint eight pictures in oil for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Two o



ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN WATKINS.



ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN WATKINS.

these—"The Execution of Montrose," and "The Last Sleep of Argyll," are already finished. Mr. Ward is engaged also to paint the "Installation of the Garter" (in commemoration of the visit of Louis Napoleon), and "Queen Victoria at the Tomb of Napoleon." He is married to a lady of the same name—a daughter of James Ward, the oldest living Academician, herself an excellent artist. Mr. Ward received his diploma of A.R.A. in 1846, and that of R.A. in 1855.

WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, R.A.

Although *genre* painting is so much cultivated in England, no artist is a greater favourite with the public than Mr. Frith. Like most of the painters we have to notice, he was fortunate in having a father who encouraged the *penchant* for art, which almost invariably manifests itself early. In 1840 (he was then only twenty-one) he exhibited his first picture at the Academy; and from that time his works have been steadily progressive in merit, and his rise to fame and prosperity has been rapid, seeing he has scarcely yet reached the prime of life. Some excellent works followed; and, in 1845, the "Village Pastor," from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" (engraved by Holl), gained him his Associateship. In 1846 succeeded "The Return from Labour," and a scene from the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme,"—Madame Jourdain discovering her husband at the dinner he gave the Belle Marquise. In 1847 Mr. Frith greatly extended his reputation by his "English Merry-Making a Hundred Years Ago." This was followed by "An Old Woman accused of having Bewitched a Peasant Girl in the time of James I. (one of his most original works); another scene from the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme"—that in which M. Jourdain requests the Marquise to retire a little to enable him to accomplish the third bow while advancing according to the instructions of his dancing-master; "The Coming of Age (well known by Mr. Holl's engraving); "Sancho Tells a Tale to prove Don Quixote at the Bottom of the Table;" "Honeywood introduces the Bailiffs to Miss Richland as his Friends;"—from the "Good-Natured Man," &c. In 1852 Mr. Frith was elected R.A. Up to this time we find him, like Mr. Leslie, drawing his subjects from Shakespeare, Scott, Cervantes, Goldsmith, and Molière. In 1854, however, he exhibited a work in which he dealt, like Hogarth and Wilkie, most successfully with the actualities of contemporary life; we allude to his admirable "Life at the Sea-side." Since this *magnus opus*, the most important picture was "Many Happy Returns of the Day," exhibited last year.

WILLIAM DYCE, R.A.

According to Dr. Waagen this able artist of the severe school is, by the excellence of his fresco painting eminently qualified to lay the foundation of a monumental school of art in England. His early years were spent painting portraits in his native Scotland, and he was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1827. In 1831 he first sent a picture to the Royal Academy; but he has ever since been a very sparing contributor. The following are, indeed, almost the only works he has exhibited:—"The Descent of Venus," a "Madonna and Child," "St. Dunstan Separating Edwy and Elgiva," "Design for the Façade of a Chapel in the Style of Giotto's Scholars," and to illustrate the polychromatic decoration of the end of the fourteenth century" (which indicated his knowledge of decorative art); "Titian and Irene da Spilimbergo," another "Madonna and Child," "Omnia Vanitas," "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," "Lear in the Storm," "Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," and "Christabel." His critical and historical knowledge of art gained him appointment in 1839, to the Head-mastership of the School of Design, which had been just instituted at Somerset House. His knowledge of the technicalities of art was, however, chiefly displayed by his acquaintance with the almost-forgotten processes and manipulation of fresco-painting, and upon his fresco of the "Baptism of Ethelbert" in the House of Lords, his fame chiefly rests. In 1845 he was elected Associate of the Academy, and, in 1848, R.A.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A.

We regret that want of space prevents our transcribing a very amusing and characteristic autobiography of this eminent painter (of portraits, chiefly), from the *Art-Journal* of 1849. We may, however, borrow at least our facts from such an authentic source. Mr. Knight was born at Stafford in 1803. His father was the celebrated "little" Knight, the comedian. The rising fortunes of his father brought him to the London boards when the subject of our sketch was sufficiently old to be placed as a junior clerk with a West India merchant. The merchant's bankruptcy, however, soon released our embryo artist, and we cannot refrain from allowing Mr. Knight to tell himself how he burst from his chrysalis state:—"Out of sheer idleness I took to drawing, to the great amusement of the family; for, all having a turn that way, they were rather severe critics upon my poor efforts. This uncertain state of things went on until my ardour was upon the point of giving way; but one evening, being left quite alone, I determined upon making one effort more, and so, opening a large illustrated Bible, I made a copy from West's head of Eli, and, placing my production on the supper-table, went to bed, not daring to face the rallery of my merry judges." He came down the next morning full of apprehension, but, to his joy and amazement, he found his performance placed in a prominent part of the room, and received encouragement from his father, who was a practical lover of art. His tormentors were now silenced, and he applied himself with renewed and immense energy to the large Bible; and was placed, after some preliminary instruction, under George Clint. Mr. Knight's prospects were, however, suddenly clouded by the loss at once of "patron and resource" in the death of his father. Still he did not despair, but devoted himself to his art, under the greatest difficulties, with enthusiastic self-reliance, and so successfully that his two first pictures, which were exhibited at the British Institution, were sold on the day of opening, and were very warmly praised by Stanfield, Collins, and many other eminent artists. Other pictures and portraits followed, by which, steadily increasing his reputation, he acquired his Associateship in 1836, and the higher honour of R.A. in 1844. Before he had been member of the Council the term of two years, he was appointed secretary of the Royal Academy. Mr. Knight's portraits have most of the higher qualities of portraiture, and are therefore even more appreciated by his brother artists than by the general public. They are faithful in remembrance, and full of character; rich and powerful in colour and impasto; and there is, moreover, a manly frankness about the handling that should put to the blush much of the flimsy speciousness of many of our fashionable portrait-painters.

FREDERICK GOODALL, A.R.A.

Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver, boasts a family of artists, among whom his son, Frederick, is the most distinguished. This son, the subject of our notice, was born in 1822, and, as he says himself, is proud to confess never had any but his father's instruction—his father was also a painter. This instruction very early produced most promising fruit. When but seventeen he exhibited at the Academy a picture, the materials of which were supplied by a visit to Normandy. From the same source, and also Brittany, North Wales, and Ireland, he subsequently collected fresh materials for several works which were very remarkable, considering the extreme youth of the artist. "The Tired Soldier," now in the Vernon Gallery, was painted when he was only twenty. "The Village Festival" (engraved in this journal in 1847, the year of its exhibition) was also purchased by Mr. Vernon, and established his reputation. The works which succeeded were generally scenes from the bright side of human nature. The following occur to our memory:—"L'Allegro," "The Gipsy Encampment," "The Soldier's Dream," "Hunt the Slipper," "The Post-office," "Raising the Maypole," "The Swing," and "Charles I. and his Family," all of which are picturesque in composition, tasteful in colour, charmingly natural, and carefully finished. In his "Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate," exhibited last year, he attempted the difficult task of concentrating the interest of a picture in the subtle expression of emotion in the faces—with, we think, sufficient success to justify renewed efforts in this direction; although it had, from the critic of the hour, scarcely so much praise awarded it as was bestowed on his previous works. In 1852 he was elected A.R.A.

FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

This distinguished historical painter of the legitimate school (as formerly understood) was born in London, in 1820. He is a nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., the portrait-painter; and nephew, also, on the mother's side, to another R.A.—Witherington, the landscape-painter. In the competition at Westminster-hall, in 1843, his cartoon, "The Death of Lear," obtained one of the additional premiums of £100. Mr. Pickersgill confesses himself, however, to have been unsuccessful in the fresco process, as shown in his specimen of the following year. In 1847 Mr. Pickersgill achieved the grand success of his life, in his colossal oil-painting, the "Burial of Harold." This great work, in the Westminster-hall competition obtained one of the three first-class prizes of £500. It is now placed in the New Houses of Parliament, the Commission having purchased it for a second sum of £500.

This noble performance secured his election as A.R.A. in the same year. Mr. Pickersgill has subsequently exhibited several pictures of cabinet size, with poetical subjects from Spenser, Shakespeare, Italian history, and other sources. But although sound judgment and good taste are displayed in the choice of the subjects of these works; their treatment characterised by delicacy of feeling and purity of expression; the colouring rich and brilliant; and the style orthodox and correct—they still do not equal another very remarkable picture, in the "grand style," exhibited in 1850, viz., "Samson Betrayed by Delilah." A scene from "Love's Labour's Lost," exhibited last year, had the questionable honour of some apparently-favourable criticism (at least, as nearly as could be judged from its peculiar ambiguity) at the hands of Mr. Ruskin.

JOHN HENRY FOLEY, A.R.A.

Although sculpture is so little understood and appreciated in this country, we may still point to veteran sculptors of world-wide reputation, and to younger men like Mr. Foley who have only to be true to themselves to worthily supply their place. This artist was born in Dublin in 1818. When only thirteen, under the encouragement of his grandfather, a sculptor of that city, he commenced drawing and modelling. In 1834 he came to London, and henceforward devoted himself entirely to sculpture. He became a student of the Royal Academy the following year, and exhibited, for the first time, the "Death of Abel" and the model of "Innocence," in 1839. The next year, being only twenty-two, and having never visited Italy, Mr. Foley became at once famous by the model for his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus." It was executed in marble for the Earl of Ellesmere, and the symmetry and originality of its composition, its grace, sentiment, and beauty of form, render it not only by far the most remarkable sculpture in Bridgewater House, but one of the greatest achievements of English plastic art. The "Houseless Wanderer" was the next work from his chisel. In 1844 he produced his "Youth at a Stream," and exhibited it together with his "Ino and Bacchus" in the sculpture competition of that year in Westminster-hall. These gained him the commission for the statue of "Hampden," to form the companion to Mr. Bell's "Falkland," in St. Stephen's-hall, new Houses of Parliament. It has been well remarked, "these works display a true and spirited portrait-like conception which extends to the costume; the motives and the execution of the details are in a correct plastic style." Mr. Foley was elected Associate in 1849, and with the exception of the "Egeria" erected in the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house, has these last few years allowed himself to be fully engaged on portrait-bust, monument, and *répliche*.

HENRY WEEKES, A.R.A.

This highly-esteemed sculptor was born at Canterbury, in 1807. As is almost always to be remarked in the history of successful artists, the imitative faculty very early manifested itself, and Mr. Weekes's father had the good sense not to oppose the decided bias of his son. In 1822 the young acolyte in the temple of the arts was articulated for five years to Behnes, and at the expiration of this period he at once engaged himself to Chantrey, with whom he remained for several years, eventually becoming his principal modeller. During this time Mr. Weekes did not neglect to exhibit some of his own works at the Academy. The death of Chantrey throwing the artist entirely on his own resources, instead of being prejudicial to the merit of his works, had its legitimate consequence in their increased originality. This being recognised by the Marquis of Wellesley, procured for Mr. Weekes the execution of the statue of that eminent statesman now in the East India House. Her Majesty also sat to him about this time for her bust. A series of commissions followed his success in Leadenhall-street for large and important statues and monuments for India. The chief works by which Mr. Weekes is known at home are the statues of Dr. Goodall, at Eton, and Lord Bacon, in Trinity College, Cambridge; and the monument to Shelley, erected at Christchurch, Hampshire. It may be said, however, that his reputation rests chiefly on the truth of character, and delicacy of expression of his portrait-busts. He is also particularly successful in posthumous works of this class. Not unfrequently Mr. Weekes exhibits ideal works of great sweetness and purity, and a "Shepherd" by him, in the Paris Exposition, was honourably mentioned. His Associateship was conferred upon him in 1852.

AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD EGG, A.R.A.

This spiritual painter of *tableaux de genre* and semi-historical pictures was born in London, and first exhibited at the Academy in 1838. He has generally inclined to the humorous in his choice of subjects—such, for instance, as are afforded by the lighter scenes of Shakespeare, and the pleasant incidents recorded by the earlier authors, of what have since been termed *memoires pour servir*. Mr. Egg's illustrations of "Le Sage" have been particularly felicitous: witness the sly drollery in the scene from "Le Diable Boiteux," "The Victim" (in the Vernon Collection), and "Gil Blas Exchanging Rings with Camilla"—an exchange which proved that Gil Blas, in respect to gams, as the Duc de Lerne afterwards ironically says, "*S'y connaît parfaitement, et surtout en rubis*." In 1848 Mr. Egg was elected A.R.A. In 1850 was exhibited the very remarkable picture, "Peter the Great Sees Catharine, his Future Empress, for the First Time." "The Life and Death of Buckingham" (1855) proved in the striking antithesis of the "Death" (although historically incorrect) that he can "point a moral" as well as "adorn a tale." Here we may remark that the ethical influence of art is too often forgotten by artists, judging from the frivolous themes so generally chosen.

RICHARD JAMES LANE, A.E.R.A.

This distinguished engraver and unequalled lithographer was born with the century. Mr. Lane's family connections are interesting. He is the second son of the Rev. Dr. Lane, Prebendary of Hereford, who was a nephew of Gainsborough; and a younger brother is Mr. E. W. Lane, the well known Orientalist, author of "Modern Egyptians," and translator of the "Thousand and One Nights." The subject of our notice was made an articled pupil of Charles Heath, the line engraver, in 1816. The rapid diminution, in our time, of the encouragement given to line engraving, or the "high art" of the profession, and its having long been almost superseded by more rapid though less artistic methods of manipulation, have had their necessary effect upon the practice of Mr. Lane, as well as upon that of his *confrères*, not forgetting the mezzotint engraving of Mr. Cousins, the recently-elected Academician. We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Lane should—after having, in 1824, made a few essays in lithography so successfully that they procured him a rapid influx of commissions—allow himself to be gradually weaned from a walk of his profession in which there is, unhappily, far less remuneration than reputation to be gained. Mr. Lane, by his new success—to use words which, being his own, do him much honour—"was induced, with deep regret, and after a struggle of some six or eight years, to give away his engraving tools." When only twenty-seven he was elected to the title of Associate Engraver. Mr. Lane is also appointed lithographer to the Queen and Prince Albert.

JAMES CLARKE HOOK, A.R.A.

Most of our artists have a *spécialité*, and few excel, like this painter, equally in landscape and figure subjects. Mr. Hook entered the schools of the Royal Academy at an early age, and gained, in 1843, two silver medals, and, in 1846, the gold medal for the best historical painting in oil. He began to exhibit as early as 1839; and in 1845 a work of his of much merit, "The Song of the Olden Time," appeared on the walls of the Academy. A series of pictures followed, treating—with a few exceptions, Venetian subjects, taken either directly from the history of Venice, or from poets who have invested with such deep interest her brides, her cavaliers, her gondolas, palaces, and canals. Some scenes were, however, drawn from the artist's own imagination. All these works glowed with true Venetian splendour of colour; and their merit being of the kind to be recognised by the Academy, his rank of A.R.A. was conferred upon him in 1850. The picture entitled "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris," one of Mr. Hook's best works appeared in 1854; and with it two pictures which not a little surprised the art-world by the total change in choice of subject they indicated and heralded. The somewhat conventional splendours of his Venetian pictures were, and have been since, entirely forgotten in the simplicity of Nature, and the homeliness of English landscape. Few, we think, will regret a change in an artist's practice which evinces very promising self-reliance.

WILLIAM EDWARD FROST, A.R.A.

This refined painter of the semi-nude was born in 1810. When fifteen he was introduced by his father to Etty, the great colourist, who advised the course which the young student followed in his studies. Like most artists who have afterwards arrived at distinction, Mr. Frost commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and continued its practice for fourteen years. Before, however, finally forsaking this branch of his profession he gained the gold medal, given as a prize for the best historical painting at the Academy. In 1843 his cartoon of "Una

Alarmed by Fauns" gained one of the third-class prizes for £100 given after the competition at Westminster-hall, and in the same year an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns" from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. From this time portrait-painting was abandoned, and the series of pictures were commenced which have allied Mr. Frost's name with that of his friend and prototype, Etty. Mr. Frost, however, inclines more to allegory, and, as a writer in the *Art-Journal* justly observes, "though less ambitious than Etty to appear as a great colourist, less lavish of his pigments, and less daring in their application, he is not less true to nature; while in drawing, in delicacy of feeling, in beauty of feminine expression" and, we may add, in finish and modelling, "he is far superior." We enumerate a few of his more remarkable works in the order of their exhibition:—"A Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing," "Sabrina" (since engraved by the Art-Union), and "Diana and Actæon." The last secured his Associateship the same year, 1846. Then followed "Una and the Wood Nymphs" (purchased by her Majesty), "Euphrosyne," "Disarming of Cupid," "Wood Nymphs," "May Morning," and "Chastity" (1854).

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEATH OF MR. SEEN, THE HUNGARIAN PLAYER.—A pillar of Caissa's temple has fallen! A chief among her warriors has departed! Seen, who for twenty years has occupied a high place among the Chess Masters of Europe, has just made his last move! Since 1838, when this eminent player paid his first visit to Paris and London with the gallant purpose of encountering the Chess champions of Gaul and Britain on their own soil, his name has been a household word in Chess society. The fame he acquired at that period by his contests with the great La Bourdonnais, with St. Amant and Boncourt, in Paris; with Popert, Slous, Walker, and other leading men of London, was largely augmented by the triumphant issue of the Match by Correspondence between Pesth and Paris, in 1842-1846, Seen being *primus mobile* in the Hungarian camp. On the occasion of the Chess Tournament at St. George's Club, in 1851, Seen once more visited this country, and, though time had somewhat impaired the brilliancy of his powers, he sustained his reputation like a valiant and hardy knight, coming off victoriously in most of the combats in which he was engaged, and carrying away a distinguished prize. Since that period he has hung his armour upon the wall, and only on rare occasions has been tempted to put lance in rest; but to the last, we are informed, he retained all his early love for the "princely exercise," and much of his early skill.

HUDDERSFIELD CHESS MEETING.—Our space is so circumscribed that we must delay the notice of this gathering till next week. The second is too easy.

YARELL.—Your first problem is clever, and shall appear. The second is too easy. J. PHIBBS.—No. 1 appears impracticable if Black for his second move play, "P takes K Kt P." No. 2 shall have insertion.

H. WHITEN, J. D., F. R.—Below the standard. A BECK.—The position as revised is neat, and deserves publicity. E. A. N., Jersey.—I. The price of Mr. M. Lange's new work can be learnt of the publishers, Messrs. Williams and Norgate. 2. The early volumes might probably be obtained for about 8s. or 10s. each.

A LOVER OF ORDER.—The change you propose, of giving to one piece the power of another, would be to subvert the principles of the game. That suggested by our correspondent "R." is free from this fatal objection. It is evident you have not sufficiently considered the distinction.

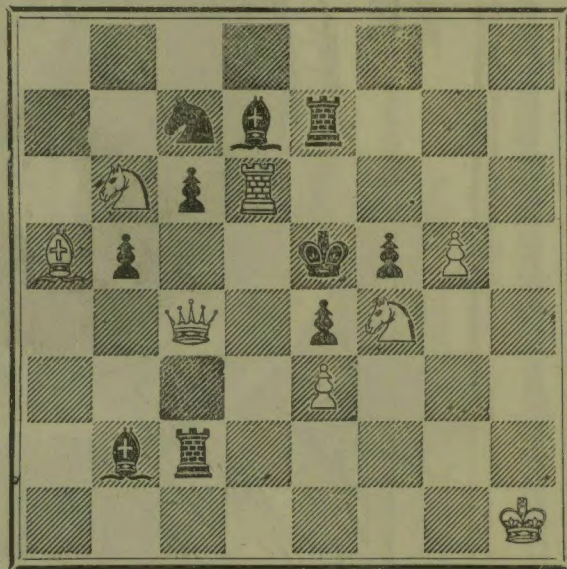
GITCOCK PIANO should send his name. How can we address him, or assist to give him admission to English Chess-clubs, without it?

J. T. H.—A Problem solvable in less than the stipulated number of moves is worthless. In the case stated B has not solved the Problem, because it cannot be done, against the proper defence, in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 689.

By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The following game now pending between Aix-la-Chapelle and Elberfeld is not sent as a sample of profound Chess strategy, but merely as offering on the 16th move a position remarkable for interesting variations.

(Irregular Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).	(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	16. Q to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th		

(At this point of the game some members of the Aix-la-Chapelle Committee requested me to assist, whereupon I laid before them a line of play as analysed by Mr. Staunton in his "Handbook," which is as follows:—

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).	(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	16. Q to K 4th	
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd		
3. P to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 3rd	17. P takes Kt	Kt takes K P
4. K Kt to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	18. K to his 2nd	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
5. P to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	19. K to Q sq	Rt to K 7th (ch)
6. P takes P	P takes P		Kt takes Kt P (ch), and wins.
7. Q B to K 4th	Castles	Again—	
	Equal game.	16. Q to K 4th	Kt takes K P
		17. Q takes K Kt	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
		18. K to his 2nd	Rt to K 7th (ch)
		19. K takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)
			And wins.

and strenuously recommended the move 3. P to Q 3rd; but the Aix amateurs declined it, on the ground that it was lost time and only led to an even game. Upon this I left them alone in their glory. The game went as above: the old members were all security, the young ones full of fire and confidence.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).	(Aix-la-Chapelle).	(Elberfeld).
3. P to K 3rd	K Kt to K 3rd	18. K to K 2nd	Rt to K 7th (ch)
4. P to K 3rd	K Kt to K 5th (ch)	19. K to Q sq	Kt to K 4th
5. Q B to Q 2nd	B takes B (ch)	20. K Kt to K 3rd	Q R to K 5th
6. Q Kt takes B	P to K 3rd	21. K Kt to Q sq	Kt takes Kt P (ch)
7. Q to K 3rd	P to Q 4th	22. K to Q 5th	Kt to K 5th
8. P to K 4th	Castles	23. Q to her 3rd	K R takes Kt and wins.
9. P takes K B P	P to Q 4th		
10. P takes K B P	Q Kt P takes P	We will now proceed with the game as actually played:—	
11. P takes K P	Q B takes P	16. Q to K 4th	K Kt takes K P
12. Q B P takes P	B takes P	17. Q takes Q Kt	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
13. B to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q 3rd	18. K to Q sq	Kt takes Kt
14. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th	19. Q to Q 3rd	Q R to Q 5th
15. B takes B (ch)	K Kt takes B	20. K to Q 4th	And Elberfeld has to play.

Yours obediently, Vox.

P.S. I will send the terminating moves when the game is over.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1030.—By G. M.

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q 4th, Rs at K sq and Q sq, Kts at K R 5th and Q R 7th, Ps at K B 4th and K 2nd. Black: K at K B 4th, Q at K B 2nd, Rs at Q 4th and Q 2nd, Bs at Q B 3rd and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q B sq and Q 4th, Ps at K Kt 3rd and Q Kt 2nd. White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 1031.—By CONRAD BAYER.

White: K at Q B sq, R at K R 2nd, Kts at Q B 6th and Q Kt 5th. Black: K at Q R 4th, B at Q B sq, Ps at Q B 4th and Q R 6th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1032.—By H. EICHSTADT.

White: K at Q R 6th, R at Q 2nd, B at K 2nd, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K 3rd, 5th, and 6th, Q B 6th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 7th. Black: K at Q B 3rd, P at Q Kt 2nd. White to play and mate in four moves.

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